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FIRM ATTITUDE OF TURKS IS DUE TO SUPPORT IN INDIA

Nationalist Leader, in Special Interview, Says Unfair Treatment of Turks by Allies Would Affect All Muhammadans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Thursday)—The firm attitude of the Turks during the conference recently terminated, which was particularly noticeable among the Ankara delegates, is in a great measure to be explained by the support they received from their co-religionists in India. Throughout the Muhammadan population of the world, and particularly in the latter country, it would appear, according to a pronouncement of Bekir Sami Bey, representative of the Ankara Government, in an interview with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, the Muhammadans consider that Turkey has not been fairly treated, neither have the promises to the Muhammadan population of India been kept.

He stated that the widespread disturbances in India have to a great extent been the result of this feeling, for it has touched the Indian on his most tender spot, namely, the sanctity of his religious head, the Caliphate. Disfranchisement of the Turkish Empire he looks on first as a direct threat to the Moslem faith, and secondly as a persecution by Christians on account of their differing religious views.

For the purpose of clearing up this misunderstanding, Mr. Lloyd George invited a representative body of Indian religious opinion to London during last week's conference in order that it might be proved to their own satisfaction that the Turkish claims were receiving full consideration. During the stay of the Aga Khan, head of the Moslem faith in India, both Turkish and Indian delegations have been in close touch with each other in London and have come to an understanding by which each will have the moral support of the other in dealing with the return of the lost Turkish territory, and on the other, Indian independence.

On this point Sami said he had recently had conferences with George Tchitcherine, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister in Moscow, when a mutual agreement was reached whereby Mr. Tchitcherine promised that both Azerbaijan and Georgia should have their independence once that country (Asia Minor) was settled.

Reverting to the question of the recent conference, Sami said there will still have to be considerable modification of the Sevres treaty in favor of Turkey, but, on the whole, he considers that the conference has certainly paved the way for peace between Greece and Turkey, and that, once the matter of Thrace is settled, both parties of Turkey will again recognize Constantinople as the seat of their united government. But in arranging any settlement of Thrace and Asia Minor, Sami, he said, must always remain not only under Turkish sovereignty, but also under Turkish rule, as must also Constantinople if there is to be created any lasting sense of content among the Moslem people in the East.

Gratitude to Allies
Sami expressed gratitude for the part Great Britain and France had played in the endeavor to effect a reconciliation between the Turks and the Greeks, and when the delegation returned in six weeks' time, he felt sure some basis of agreement would have been reached, the lasting effects of which would be felt throughout all India as well as the Near East.

The recent assassination in Berlin by an Armenian of Talaat Pasha, former Grand Vizier of Turkey, who has been residing for some time in Germany under the assumed name of Ali Salih Bey, is considered by both Turkish delegations (and particularly by the Ankara representatives) as most deplorable. Furthermore, it is almost certain that it will result in reprisals on the part of the Turks in Asia Minor on the Armenians.

Ready to "Bury Hatchet"
Sami expressed a keen desire to "bury the hatchet" with the Armenians, and efforts, he said, are being made to this end, all of which will now prove to be lost ground Talaat's assassination will have no political significance, for, as leader of the Young Turks, and one responsible, in a great measure, for Turkey entering the war on the side of Germany, his political capital was nil. He had many personal admirers, and this action on the part of the young Armenian fanatic will, in all probability, set back indefinitely the efforts that were on foot to create the lasting friendship between the two people. Both the

Turkish delegations, headed by Tewfik Pasha and Bekir Sami Bey, respectively, left London this morning for Paris, en route for Constantinople.

Solution May Be Refused

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless, PARIS, France (Wednesday)—It will be recalled that in the proposition submitted to Turkey and Greece at the London conference there is the question of placing the vilayet of Smyrna under the sovereignty of the Sultan, but the administrative district would enjoy autonomy under the control of a Christian governor to be selected by the League. The Greek garrison would remain in the town of Smyrna. Obviously it would be premature to say how such a solution would work in practice, or who would be representative of the League. There are even indications that Turkey, that is the Ankara Government, may reject the allied proposals, while even the attitude of Greece is unknown.

Greek Offensive Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless, PARIS, France (Wednesday)—General Papoulas, commanding the Greek troops in Asia Minor, has left Smyrna with his staff for the front. The Greeks had already announced that they intended to begin a grand offensive. They have reason to do so, for the "Maiden" says, it is evident that the Kemalists will be fortified by the Franco-Turkish accord relative to Cilicia. French experts believe that the Greeks will at first obtain important successes, since they are better organized and equipped; but these successes will rest without definite results. The country is mountainous and difficult, and occupation can hardly be maintained. It is intimated that the great powers disinterest themselves in this operation.

CIVIL SERVICE CHANGES SOUGHT

Federal Employees, at Conference With President Harding, Pledge Greater Efficiency—Cooperation Is Welcomed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

and business interests of the District of Columbia earlier in the week, yesterday received the members of the executive council of the National Federation of Federal Employees and discussed with them the employment problems of the civil service.

The representatives of the organized employees of the government, through their president and spokesman, Luther C. Stewart, told him that to them the three essential means to the achievement of improved employment conditions and greater efficiency in the government service are reclassification and reorganization of the Civil Service and the establishment of national budget system, "the same program which we understand you have in mind, Mr. President, as one of the big aims of your Administration."

The statement to the President on behalf of employees was in part as follows: "To the directly human factor in government efficiency—the personnel problems—our organization has devoted itself from the beginning of its existence. Your phrase, as we believe it is, 'to put heart into the civil service,' we are earnestly asking for a thorough reclassification of the service, in order to guarantee to the people of the United States an actual merit system in public employment to the employees a just wage and proper conditions for efficient work, and to both public and employees the elimination of the inefficient. Through representative committees from our organization we have been and are now cooperating with administrative officials and legislators who are at work upon reclassification.

"For the reorganization of the administrative departments of the government, as well as for reclassification, we, as employees in all occupations and in all branches of the service, through our organization, offer you our fullest cooperation in the undertaking to readjust the various services, bureaus and offices, in order to set up an efficient government machine. Because we are the men and women who operate the existing machinery, we understand its defects and recognize the need for readjustment. We hold it the high calling of public servants to give to their government the best that is in them, and it is not alone our calling, but our earnest hope and desire, to be of assistance to you and those who, with you, are responsible for the operation of the various departments of the government with the utmost efficiency and usefulness to the people of our country."

The President, through the executive council, sent a message to all government employees welcoming their cooperation in solving the problems of the civil service and government efficiency.

BRITAIN READY FOR NAVAL DISCUSSION

Invitation From United States to Talk Over Naval Reduction Would Be Promptly Accepted, Says First Lord of Admiralty

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Thursday)—"It is hard to believe that those who were fighting side by side to save civilization, are now going to build navies against each other, if for no other reason, because it would be so ridiculous and so silly. I am encouraged in this matter by the moderate view which is being taken by the governments of other great naval powers, but it is better that we should speak plainly of the greatest naval power in the world, apart from ourselves," said Lord Lee of Fareham, the new First Lord of the Admiralty, at the annual gathering of the Institution of Naval Architects last night. "We see that the naval committee of the Senate of the United States is laying down the basis that America shall maintain a navy at least equal to that of any other power," continued Lord Lee. "That is a claim to equality which this country has never accepted in the past, and never would accept save in connection with the great English-speaking nation that sprang from our loins, and must ever hold a special place in our regard and confidence. We have twice affirmed in the most formal way possible our proposal for the future of a one-power standard.

Good Statesmanship Needed

"If you look across the Atlantic, you see that Mr. Denby, Secretary of the American Navy, has said that American interests naturally call for a navy at least equal to that of any other power," said Lord Lee. "The difference between our formula and that of America is too slight to be made the subject of controversy, still less of friction or hostility. I join issue with those who say we should not discuss this question, because war with any of our former allies, and with America, is unthinkable. Wars do not become impossible because people never think about them, and this is a subject about which we ought to be thinking—thinking day and night with the fixed intention of making it impossible. Because

it will be the fault of blind or criminal leading, for which our statesmen, whether in London, Washington or Tokyo or the capital of any other naval power, would be condemned and execrated in history, if they fail to avert such tragedy.

"Mr. Denby has said," continued Lord Lee, "that the greatest calamity that could overtake humanity would be a war between this country and America, and that between us we could control the sea. I have no doubt, Lord Lee said, 'that between us we could, but the question before us today is whether we are heading in the right direction with regard to our navies, without consulting each other.

Britain's Example

"In that respect, I think the government of this country has a clear record. We have, in our estimates of this year, set an example of reduction. We have admittedly taken risks as regards the relative position of our navies, and of others, and we are prepared to go as far as possible in that direction by mutual agreement. But merely to talk of hands across the sea is not sufficient. We must have our hands across the sea as well.

"I hold strongly," declared Lord Lee, "that in this matter we are not engaged in a game of poker or bluff, but in a sort of game where we ought to lay our cards on the table and discuss frankly with our friends what the future should be. The only point that remains to be settled is who is to take the first move to initiate the discussion? Still we are not disposed to stand upon ceremony in this or any other matter. We welcome the hint which has been thrown out by President Harding, and it will continue to be met with the most cordial and helpful response here.

Awaiting Invitation

"I can say this, that if an invitation comes from Washington, personally, I am prepared to put aside all other business, pressing though it may be, in order to take part in the business, than which there can be nothing more pressing in the affairs of this world."

Earlier in his speech, Lord Lee touched on the problem of the capital ship, and stated that he had not found that the capital ship was obsolete in the opinion held by any naval country, so far as the Admiralty inquiries had gone, and they were convinced that the capital ship was not obsolete, but that it still remained the basis of sea power and would continue to play in the future the same vital part in naval warfare as it had done in the past.

JOHN W. DAVIS RETURNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office, NEW YORK, New York—John W. Davis, retiring Ambassador from the United States to Great Britain, returned on the Olympic yesterday.

NEWS SUMMARY

A vigorous Pan-American policy for the Harding Administration is indicated by the note sent to Panama by the Secretary of State of the United States, insisting for the sake of peace in Central America, on observance of the Loubet and White awards in the Panama-Costa Rica boundary dispute. Recognizing the obligation of the United States under the Hay-Bunau Varilla Treaty to guarantee and maintain the independence of Panama, the Secretary asserts that the guaranty is conditioned on the performance of its obligations by Panama; and he points out that included in those obligations is the duty to carry out the terms of the Loubet decision on the Costa Rica boundary on the Pacific side, and the White ruling as to the Atlantic side. Consequently, the United States "considers it to be an unavoidable duty to request the Government of Panama" to confirm the boundary line agreed by President Loubet by relinquishing its jurisdiction over the territory on the Costa Rican side of the line fixed. As for the White award, the note brushes aside the contention that Chief Justice White exceeded his powers, and insists that Panama and Costa Rica are bound to its faithful execution.

Whether or not the new Administration at Washington reviews its eleventh-hour decision ruling of the former Attorney-General, A. Mitchell Palmer, practically removing all restrictions from the prescription of liquor by physicians, the prohibition forces in Congress are planning to launch an amendment to the enforcement code to block the loophole which Mr. Palmer purported to find. Meanwhile federal prohibition directors have been notified that retail druggists may withdraw whisky from bonded warehouses and distilleries. After May 15, however, the liquor may not pass through wholesale liquor houses, which must wind up their businesses by that time. Any hope that may have been entertained that the retention of Mr. Daniels the party would return to its former course of serving liquor or wine at mess was destroyed yesterday when Secretary Denby announced that he had no intention of restoring the wine mess.

The refusal of the Secretaries of War and the Navy to overrule the orders of the commanding officers in the Boston district that United States military and naval personnel should not be participants in a parade with organizations of Sinn Finn sympathizers has been accorded the support of President Harding.

A marked reduction in prices is reported by the United States Department of Labor, which announces that lower than a year ago, clothing and clothing 44 per cent lower, and farm products 45 per cent lower.

The incident of the hour is, of course, the announcement by Mr. Lloyd George that his Coalition Cabinet has lost the services of Mr. Bonar Law, who was Lord Privy Seal and leader of the House of Commons. He followed A. J. Balfour years ago as head and front of the Conservative Party. Who will lead the Conservatives now?

The international situation on the Rhine remains unchanged except for two factors. One is that there is now little likelihood of nations other than France and Germany taking the necessary steps to collect the 50 per cent economic penalties from accounts due to German export merchants. This should not be taken as a sign of disavowal of the Allies, however. The probability that the small volume of German trade of Italy and the other powers does not justify the necessary parliamentary measures.

In the second factor is involved a possible dispute over the collection of the economic penalties by Britain and France. According to Mr. Briand the proceeds of the tax would go into a common fund, France receiving 52 per cent and Britain the "Temps," however, assumes that Britain intends to retain the total product of the tax until she has received the portion of the fixed annuity due her. Meanwhile 150 customs houses are to be set up between the occupied and unoccupied territory for the purpose of levying small taxes.

That Turkish claims to fair treatment have been given full consideration by the allied powers is generally conceded. But the bugaboo of the Caliphate and Britain's alleged bad faith to the Mussulman population of India will not down. Hence, Mr. Lloyd George has had conferences recently with a representative body of Muhammadan opinion from India. Turkey, it is felt, has been playing this Indian nationalist card for all it is worth at the London Conference.

Lord Lee of Fareham, British First Lord of the Admiralty, finds that the capital ship is not considered as obsolete, so far as Admiralty inquiries in other countries besides Britain are concerned. On the contrary, the belief still holds that it remains the basis of sea power. If the first move to initiate discussion on disarmament comes from America, he is prepared to put aside everything else to take part in it.

Britain's signature to the Russian trade agreement, as was to be expected, has already called forth unfavorable comment in the press. For the time being, however, trade must be held up, according to Mr. Kasin, so long as there is a danger of Russian gold or goods being seized in Britain. The question involved, of course, is the old one of priority of creditors which dates from Tsarist days. A test case before the courts alone can settle the vexed question of ownership.

PALMER RULING TO BE NULLIFIED

Drys in Congress to Introduce Amendment to Volstead Act to Settle the Question Raised by Former Attorney-General

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

In preparation for the special session of Congress which convenes on April 11, congressional dry leaders are mobilizing their forces for a frontal and flank attack on the recent Palmer ruling under which the brewers have been granted a new lease of life after the nation had condemned them to permanent banishment.

Brewers who have discontinued business through operation of the prohibition amendment and the Volstead act would be ill-advised to prepare for business in the new alliance that A. Mitchell Palmer, former Attorney-General, has authorized between them and the medical profession and the drug stores.

It was definitely stated yesterday that the dry leaders had not been caught napping and that they were not oblivious to the wide gap made by Mr. Palmer in the prohibition inforcements. Their belief is that he has delivered a blow which will render the whole prohibition structure subject to collapse if the blow is not countered.

Large Dry Majority

They are therefore preparing to act irrespective of any action by the Department of Justice. Even if Harry M. Daugherty, the Attorney-General, fails to reverse the Palmer ruling, the dries in Congress and the majority in the new Congress is greater than ever before, will initiate legislation which will so amend the enforcement regulations as to render the Palmer ruling inapplicable and obsolete. They intend to bring in an amending bill as soon as Congress convenes, this bill being designed to close the gap where the Palmer ruling has opened it.

Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, declared yesterday that there would be no delay in introducing legislation that would amend the laws so as to nullify the Palmer ruling. Even if the Attorney-General were to reverse the Palmer ruling, he is likely that the prohibition forces will seek to amend the act in any case, in order that a future Attorney-General, who might conceivably have "beer" entanglements in his political affiliations, would not have an opportunity to pass on the question.

Mr. Palmer's Statement

The statement reported made by Mr. Palmer in Philadelphia on Tuesday that prohibition would always be violated "as long as the public were without consciousness of wrongdoing," was called to the attention of senators interested in stricter enforcement measures. They pointed out in answer that in the decision he has just rendered Mr. Palmer had done his utmost to undermine the "consciousness" to which he attributed so much. Of his own decision Mr. Palmer said: "The law has fixed one channel through which beer may be obtained for medicinal purposes. It says plainly brewers may manufacture, wholesale druggists only may sell it wholesale, and it can be retailed only by registered pharmacists on physicians' prescriptions. I think the majority of the physicians will treat this beer matter as one involving professional ethics."

Whatever may be the nature of the phrasing of the portion of the act under which Mr. Palmer declared that "brewers may manufacture," there is no question whatever that the intent

of Congress was to the contrary and that the legislators realized that to permit such manufacture would be tantamount to destroying the prohibition structure at its very source. In practically all cases where there is doubt as to the exact terminology of a legal clause, the Supreme Court of the United States always lays stress on the intent of the legislators, senators pointed out.

Withdrawals by Retail Druggists

An order was issued by the Prohibition Commissioner yesterday to all the federal prohibition directors in regard to the withdrawal of whisky from bonded warehouses and the winding up of the business of wholesale liquor dealers having whisky in their possession.

The commissioner's letter stated that about April 1, 1921, the order heretofore issued to the effect that no whisky should be withdrawn from bonded warehouses, would be modified to the extent of permitting retail druggists to make withdrawals from bonded warehouses and from distillery free warehouses. This modification will not apply to wholesale druggists.

The directors were also informed that the new regulations concerning the sale of liquor at wholesale under the opinion of the Attorney-General would, in all probability, become effective about May 15 next, at which time the applications of wholesale liquor dealers, as such, for renewal of their permits for the year 1921, will be considered.

It will, therefore, be necessary for the wholesale liquor dealers who have liquor in their possession to govern themselves in the light of this contemplated action and legally dispose of the liquors between this time and May 15. The liquors can be disposed of to a wholesale or retail druggist holding a permit authorizing the purchase of liquor. Wholesale liquor dealers, however, will not be permitted to obtain any additional stocks of liquors.

NO CHOICE AS YET OF CONSUL AT ROME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Reports that President Harding has offered the post of American consul at Rome to the Rev. Joseph Denning, Roman Catholic priest of Marion, Ohio, are apparently part of the crop of unfounded and speculative gossip that goes the rounds at all times when changes are in the air.

Mr. Denning, who was appointed yesterday that President Harding had not made the offer of the Rome consulate to Mr. Denning. At least there is no record of such an offer as far as can be ascertained here.

The reports to the effect that Mr. Denning had been offered the post were so positive in character that they stated he had already received the permission of his bishop to resign in order to devote himself to extending American commercial enterprise at Rome.

Inquiry did not reveal whether or not Mr. Denning or his friends had made a bid for the position in question. All that was definitely ascertained was that no choice has been made for this post so far as President Harding is concerned. The President is not forgetting his old friends from Marion, Ohio, but it is perfectly natural that at a time when he has so much patronage at his disposal there should be friendly claims which are largely suppositions.

It was ascertained last night that President Harding a few days ago had been specifically asked whether or not there was anything in the rumor with regard to the Denning appointment. The President is said to have replied that it was news to him and that he knew nothing whatever about the offer of a consulate to Mr. Denning.

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PLANS FOR DIVIDING GERMAN INDEMNITY STILL UNDECIDED

No Certainty Exists as to Who Will Profit by Collection of German Debts—Trade Stagnation Serious in Rhineland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless, PARIS, France (Thursday)—Contrary to the previous understanding in France, it is now remarked that there is no certainty that any other nation than France and England will impose the tax of 50 per cent on German goods in their countries. Paul Doumer, the Finance Minister, has prepared a bill which has now been deposited in the Chamber of Deputies. The question arises, who will take the proceeds of such a tax?

Aristide Briand, the Premier, distinctly stated that the proceeds will go into a common fund to be distributed apparently in accordance with the allied accord, which would give France 52 per cent of the indemnities and England 22. The "Temps," however, throws grave doubts on the acceptance of such arrangements. British explanations appear to be conclusive that the British Government has the intention of retaining the total product of the tax, at any rate until England has received the portion of the fixed annuity due to her. This conflict of opinion is obviously of a grave character. If the British contention is right; if the agreement is not clear on this point; then France clearly stands to lose.

The "Temps" carefully refrains from discussing such methods, but significantly adds that if each country is to appropriate for itself whatever sums it can secure, then the method must be applied to other things. France, it says, has the opportunity of obtaining directly certain sums, not only by a tax on German merchandise, but by the seizure of full revenues in the occupied territories. She can plead in justification the method posed at London.

Question of Payment

Taking up the question of the action of the Commission of Reparations relative to the payment of money due under the treaty, particularly the question of the "Temps" says, "if the sum is not paid when it falls due, we will have the right to pay ourselves."

The "Temps" may be regarded as a journal which speaks to other countries as much as to France, and thus the extremely important possibility of France directly taking and applying to her own needs revenue seized in Germany is envisaged. Undoubtedly difficult questions in respect of the sanctions remain to be settled. It is announced that 150 customs houses will be set up between the occupied and unoccupied territory in Germany, and that it is proposed to levy a small tax, ranging from 2 to 3 1/2 per cent on exports from the occupied zone into Germany, and certain other duties on articles passing from unoccupied Germany to occupied Germany. Foodstuffs will pass freely. The last named duties may later on be raised.

Situation in Düsseldorf

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor has had a long conversation with a keen observer, just returned from Düsseldorf. He points out that there is great uncertainty owing to the prospective allied taxes, and in consequence contracts are being canceled, and manufacturers will only be able to continue for the purpose of piling up stocks until the situation becomes clear. Now to pile up stocks requires capital, and the financial support of credit institutions is becoming difficult to obtain. The bank rate is to be put up by 1 per cent, thus reaching 12 per cent. He estimates that in consequence of the inevitable closing down of the factories, partly welcomed by certain German opinion as a means of rendering the position of the Allies difficult, there will be in Düsseldorf alone 120,000 unemployed.

The French, on entering the town, promised to feed the people. The operation may thus prove to be costly. The economic aspect, however, was barely touched upon in Mr. Briand's speech in the Chamber, which was far from a veritable triumph, rallying the support of three-quarters of the Chamber. He declared that Germany hoped that the occupation would now bring difficulties to the Allies, but he believed that the German workers were beginning to reflect. He appeared also to endorse the Poincaré contention that negotiations will be resumed on the basis of the Treaty and not on the subsequent suggested accord.

Total Claims Stated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless, PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Not an ultimatum but a simple reminder in the form of a memorandum is being drawn up by the Reparations Commission for transmission to Germany respecting the sums due under the Treaty payable before May next. It is in virtue of article 235 of the treaty that Germany is obliged to deliver to the Allies 20,000,000,000 gold marks in money or in goods. As only six weeks

remain for the completion of this engagement the commission is necessarily occupying itself with the situation.

Germany alleges that she has already paid the full amount in question, but the allied experts put the figure at little higher than \$900,000,000 marks. The discrepancy probably arises through the German method of including restitution of material taken from the Allies in her calculations, but it is maintained that the Allies did not intend that simple restitutions should be regarded as part of the payment. The formidable amount of \$13,000,000,000 marks is thus left, and time is short.

It is the duty of the commission to make known the total claims of the Allies before May 1. The decision was taken to proceed with this duty of intimating the whole indebtedness of Germany, irrespective of anything that the Allies and Germany might arrange as a practical measure. Negotiations have now broken down, but even if they are resumed and an agreement is reached regarding the sum Germany will continually pay to the Allies, the commission has still to make known the entire claims.

This does not mean that the claims will be insisted upon. A compromise, such as was suggested in the Paris accord will eventually have to be made. The effect of the commission's announcement will be rather moral than practical, serving to show the vastness of the damages caused by Germany and the comparative moderation of the Allies. The commission has had an exceedingly difficult task. Each country presented its bill in the figures of its national money, and to convert them into a common quantity is not easy. The actual rate of exchange cannot of course be taken. It is almost certain that there will be a different rate before many years have passed.

In the debate taking place at the Chamber of Deputies, on the London Conference, the most notable things were Mr. Briand's declarations respecting the German proposal to repair the ravaged regions by direct labor and with German material. Mr. Briand stated that Dr. Simons' references to such a scheme were vague. If the French representatives had listened to them, there would have been neither an ultimatum nor sanctions. A discussion would have been started which would be still continuing. As for the inhabitants of the devastated provinces, they had expressed their disapproval.

Reparations Bill Progresses

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—It was not until 1:35 this morning that the German Reparations (Recovery) Bill, after being somewhat amended, passed through the committee stage in the House of Commons. The amendments provided that the act should come into operation on March 31, and that the bill should not apply to goods imported before April 15, 1921. It was proved to the satisfaction of the commissioners that the goods had been imported in pursuance of a contract entered into before March 3, 1921.

NEW CABINET TO BE FORMED IN EGYPT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. CAIRO, Egypt (Thursday)—Adli Yeghen Pasha has finally been selected to form a political cabinet to replace the present ministry, which is merely administrative. The existing Cabinet has resigned and the new Cabinet will appoint a delegation to go to London to confer on the basis of Vissoult Milner's report. The new Cabinet includes older politicians, all of whom have held office previously in various cabinets, and two former members of the delegation who have succeeded from Zaghlul Pasha, apparently to obtain office.

The natives welcomed Adli's cabinet with quiet enthusiasm, with the exception of one small band, which paraded the streets shouting "Vive l'Anglais!"

The episode is in strong contrast with the anathemas uttered during the last few months.

PHILIP KERR RESIGNS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Thursday)—Philip Kerr, secretary to Mr. Lloyd George, has resigned.

Philip Henry Kerr, who has retired from the post of secretary to Mr. Lloyd George, was equally well known as editor of The Round Table. He formerly edited The Statesman and was a son of Maj.-Gen. Lord Ralph Kerr and is the heir presumptive of the Marquess of Lothian. He was educated at Birmingham and Oxford and has held various South African posts, including the assistant secretaryship of the Intercolonial Council of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony.

TRACTION ACT TO BE TESTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York—When Gov. N. L. Miller signs the traction bill, it is expected that the city of New York will begin court action against it, questioning its constitutionality. Hiram W. Johnson, retained by Mayor John F. Hylan, to assist John P. O'Brien, corporation counsel, in the traction situation, said yesterday that passage of the bill by the state Senate was evidence of a period of reaction.

MERGE BILL PASSES

MONTPELIER, Vermont—The Boston & Maine merger bill received final passage in the Legislature yesterday. In effect it permits consolidation of all Boston & Maine subsidiary lines in Vermont into a single corporation, subject to jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission.

STRIKE INDICATED IN PACKER TRADES

Representative of Chicago Employees Charges Effort on Part of Employers to Force the Workers to Desert Places

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. CHICAGO, Illinois—Balloting by stockyards employees on the question of whether or not a strike shall be called because of wage cuts and changes in working time, was finished yesterday and announcement made by Labor leaders that early returns indicated a sentiment in favor of a strike. A telegram was sent by Dennis Lane, secretary and treasurer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmen's Union, to James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, warning him that the packers are making efforts to create "run-away strikes" before the conference to be held in Washington on Monday. The text of the message follows:

"I desire to acquaint you with the fact that the packers, through their superintendents and foremen, are exerting every possible effort to aggravate the workers to the point where they will indulge in runaway strikes before the conference occurs Monday. Today orders were issued in the Armour plants to the employees who refused to vote for the selection of representatives in the so-called cooperative company organization that they will be discharged tomorrow they would be discharged.

Intervention Asked. "I appeal to you to immediately request the representatives of the packers, now in Washington, to convey to their clients that they stop all efforts to aggravate the situation pending our conference.

"I respectfully suggest that not an hour be lost in conveying such request to the packers because the situation is critical. The entire question of whether the packers and their employees are to live up to their agreements with the government is to be put up to the Administration in Washington by the union officials.

Speaking of the returns from the strike vote, Mr. Lane said: "I have information from practically all points that the sentiment seems to be unanimous in favor of authorizing the international officers to call a strike in the event that the government fails to have the packers return to a compliance with the agreement.

"The membership has shown a splendid spirit and maintained most excellent discipline," he continued, "despite the aggravation indulged in by the packers in their attempts to cause run-away strikes and thereby injure our case before the conference at Washington next Monday. The attempt of Armour, Swift and the other packers to lead the public to believe there is any sincerity connected with their so-called cooperative plan between the workers and themselves, stands exposed in all of its nakedness as without any foundation.

"Reducing wages on Monday and then issuing a statement on Tuesday that they intend to establish cooperation, in such a crude and raw attempt at camouflage as to lead to the conclusion that the barons have lost the faculty of diplomacy.

Ready for Conference. "We leave for Washington Saturday elated at the fact that the issue in the packing house situation has not become complicated, but stands out in the foreground of all the other labor situations absolutely clean cut. It is simply this: "Is the administration going to permit the packers to violate their agreement with the government, to which the butcher workers and the other organizations employed in the industry are parties?

"This agreement provides for arbitration—public sentiment has always favored arbitration, the workers submitted to arbitration and stayed on the job at the wages fixed by the arbitrator during the war and the high-cost-of-living period following the war. The packers cannot befooled the issue or gain any sympathy by any allegation that a closed shop exists in this situation, because it does not.

"In the agreement with the government there is a provision that neither the packers nor the workers shall discriminate against any worker or woman because of membership or non-membership in the union. Workers in the industry joined the union voluntarily.

Eight-Hour Day Problem. "The packers cannot gain any sympathy from Government officials or the general public by any allegation that they cannot take care of business as it fluctuates, because of the eight-hour day, and whenever an emergency arises the workers are required to work in excess of eight hours, but are paid time-and-one-half for such labor.

"Of course what the packers want is to get away from all restrictions so they can return to the condition that existed prior to 1917 when the 10- and 12-hour day prevailed.

"The handling of this situation by the administration will be watched closely, not only by the organized, but the unorganized wage-earners, farmers and small business men throughout the nation. Because the issue is as clean-cut as it is there has crystallized into the public mind the question of whether the five big packing barons are more powerful than the government.

"I am of the opinion that already the employers' movement generally, has come to recognize that the packers are so totally wrong, raw and crude in this situation that they are jeopardizing the interest of all em-

ployers by their ruthless attempt to ride roughshod over the government and the workers. The packers' action in this situation is destroying the confidence of the general public in all statements and activities emanating from employers' associations. And I believe that the present hearing will be appealed to before this week is over by large employers' associations to compel the packers to return to the Alschuler agreement so as not to jeopardize the interest of the employers throughout the country.

The smaller Chicago packers issued a statement through the American Institute of Meat Packers announcing that most of them had been forced to shut down their plants to avert further losses due to material costs and wage rates under the war-time agreement.

SOVIETS PREPARE TO ATTACK KRONSTADT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—During the last few months the revolutionary committee at Kronstadt, says the Helsingfors correspondent of the "Berlingske Tidende," has rejected the attempts by the Soviet Government to make overtures and offer bribes. The Bolsheviks are now preparing a general attack on Kronstadt and have brought up fresh troops from Moscow.

Meanwhile they are strengthening the lines of fortification around Petro-



Center of revolt. Kronstadt in Gulf of Finland is headquarters of rebellion which Bolsheviks are now attempting to suppress.

grad, especially to the southeast. Kronstadt authorities have issued a manifesto declaring that Nicholas Lenin is the only honest idealist at Moscow, Leon Trotsky, Mr. Zinoviev and others are working only for their own ends.

Attack on Kronstadt. COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—Finnish refugees from Sestroretsk report that the Bolsheviks are making extensive preparations for a new attack on Kronstadt, four artillery divisions, with 48 4-inch and 6-inch guns, being concentrated between Sestroretsk and Petrograd. Last night there was a violent artillery duel between the fortresses at Kronstadt, Kraenoya Gorka and Oranienbaum.

MR. HARDING ORDERS DEBS CASE REVIEW

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Harding has asked H. M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, to review the case of Eugene V. Debs, who is serving a sentence under the Espionage Act in Atlanta Penitentiary.

The President is understood to have acted in response to repeated appeals for another study of the evidence on which Mr. Debs was convicted. A similar review was made several months ago at the direction of President Wilson, who decided against clemency.

The question of a pardon for the Socialist leader was agitated repeatedly during the last campaign. Mr. Harding receiving several requests for general amnesty for persons who violated the Espionage Act by utterances. To all these he replied that he could not approve a general amnesty program but would gladly consider on its merits any specific case called to his attention after inauguration.

CIVIC FUEL YARD A SUCCESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. WINDSOR, Ontario—By installing a fuel yard in this city, Windsor's civic authorities estimate they saved the consumer something like \$50,000 this past winter. The city's fuel yard was limited to handling about 10,000 tons, but the cost was sold at prices averaging \$5 less than the charges by the regular dealers. The municipal yard was really a venture to meet emergencies which it was thought might arise, but the success of the scheme was so marked that the aldermen and others responsible for the administration of the utility are planning next winter for a much enlarged venture. The industrial and transportation committee of the council has asked for an appropriation to extend the yard. There is no reason, it is stated, why Windsor consumers should not be guaranteed coal at \$13 or \$14 a ton next year, and a saving effected for the whole city of about \$500,000.

MEMORIAL SITE CHOSEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. BOSTON, Massachusetts—Hatchon-chapel, Meuse, France, is favored to one over St. Mihiel, Meuse, as the site of a memorial to be erected by the Massachusetts soldiers who fell in France, in the report of the special commission appointed to investigate the subject. The commission agreed on the policy of erecting a single monument.

BRITISH UNIONIST LEADER RESIGNS

Mr. Bonar Law, Leader of the Unionist Section of Coalition Government, Announces His Resignation to the Premier

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—The House of Commons received a staggering blow today when the Prime Minister announced the resignation of Mr. Bonar Law as leader of the House. Speaking with emotion, Mr. Lloyd George said it was his painful duty to say he had received a letter from Mr. Bonar Law announcing his resignation, in which the latter regretted that he was no longer able to continue his position. He stated that he had been warned to take a long rest by his medical advisors.

Of Andrew Bonar Law it has been said that he established his position in Parliament by a single speech. When he took his seat in the House of Commons as member for the Blackfriars division of Glasgow, in 1900, he was almost entirely unknown in the world of politics. Coming originally from New Brunswick, he had made a name and a fortune for himself in Glasgow, and then, like many another successful business man, had decided to devote himself to politics. He was a lucid speaker, with great "gift for figures," and Glasgow had come to know him well, and appreciate his worth, but his advent at Westminster was not heralded by any stories of brilliant ability in municipal politics such as had, in the case of Joseph Chamberlain, for instance, paved the way to reputation.

A Famous Speech

As so when he came to Westminster, Bonar Law, for a time, attracted little attention. He "sat quietly on a back bench and listened," but took no part in the debates, until one evening a discussion arose on the sugar duties. It was an unpromising subject and an unpromising occasion. The House was bored. The question was clearly one for experts, and the expert took full advantage of it, but even in the most uninteresting way. Then, at last, Bonar Law saw his opportunity. He got up quietly in his seat, caught the Speaker's eye without difficulty, and began to explain. Within five minutes the House was all attention. Here, at last, was a real master of his subject, and before he had finished, members were ready to vote that the subject of sugar duties was, after all, one of the most interesting that had ever come before them.

Quick Advancement

Mr. Bonar Law sat down to find himself famous. His reward came quickly, for, shortly afterward, he was offered, and accepted, the office of parliamentary secretary to the Board of Trade, and, thence onward, his progress was steady. Nevertheless, he was not regarded as one of the real leaders of his party, and it was a source of considerable surprise when he succeeded to the leadership of the Unionist Party on the retirement of Mr. Balfour in 1911. Politically, Mr. Bonar Law was a "dark horse," and his choice was due to the acute difference between the Unionist group supporting the two obvious claimants to the position, J. Austen Chamberlain and Walter Long. As leader of the party, with Mr. Balfour still occupying his place on the front Opposition bench, his position was a peculiarly difficult one, but Mr. Bonar Law weathered every storm, and on the formation of the Coalition Government in 1915, he became Secretary of State for the Colonies and leader of the House of Commons.

Mr. Bonar Law's record during the war was typical of his whole political career. He did what he had to do efficiently and well. He was a solid pillar of strength in times of stress and difficulty, and his loyalty to Mr. Lloyd George has been unwavering. "A first-class debater, a first-class expounder of a case, dexterous, skillful, resolute," such was Mr. Balfour's tribute to Mr. Bonar Law some time ago. "He has never," he added, "been moved, for an instant, by the thought of what effect a particular course which he thought it right to adopt would have upon his personal fortunes."

GOVERNOR TO SIGN MARKETING BILLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—Gov. J. A. O. Prens announced yesterday that he would sign all bills in the farmers' program passed by both branches of the state Legislature. These bills prohibit trading in grain futures, make the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and other exchanges "open" markets and require the establishment of Minnesota "grades" for grain.

There has been considerable doubt about the Governor's attitude on the anti-futures bill. In his message at the beginning of the session, Governor Prens emphasized specifically that the question of anti-futures legislation was one for the National Congress to settle, and that little could be accomplished by one state passing it. The Governor's announcement puts an end, however, to the reports which had gained circulation that he might veto the anti-futures bill.

LOCOMOTIVE OIL CONSUMPTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York—Returns received by the American Petroleum Institute from railroads of the United States show that 41,772,000 barrels of

fuel oil were consumed by oil burning locomotives in 1920 as against 35,135,000 barrels in 1919, an increase of 8,637,000 barrels. This increase was greatest in the southwestern Pacific district, with the middle west and southwest ranking second, the northwest next, then the southern district and lastly the eastern. The figures show that only 34,000 barrels were used in the eastern section in 1920 as against 118,000 in 1919; in the southern district 1,034,000 were consumed in 1920 as against 871,000 in 1919.

OBSTACLE TO PACT WITH THE SOVIETS

Although Trade Agreement Is Signed by Britain, Problem of Russian Gold in England Impedes Opening Business

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Thursday)—The signature of the Russian trade agreement has called forth unfavorable comment in the leading newspaper editorials today. The Times states that nobody now pretends that anything can be got from a land which has been under the "dictatorship of the proletariat," except stolen gold and Communist ideas.

The covering letter by Sir Robert Horne, which accompanied the delivery of the trade agreement to Leonid Krassin, accuses the Russian Soviet Government of pernicious propaganda in Afghanistan with the object of overthrowing British rule in India, and, after enumerating definite acts by representatives of the Moscow Government, insists on cessation of these activities.

Mr. Krassin has a statement which indicates that little may be expected from a conclusion of the agreement in the immediate future, as, although the agreement is signed, business cannot be commenced on account of one big obstacle; namely, the question of ownership of Russian gold or goods coming into the United Kingdom, as these might be subject to action in the law courts.

The first step is therefore to settle the question of ownership, and arrangements are being made to bring a test case before the courts as speedily as possible. If the verdict is for the Soviet Government, trade can then be opened up immediately, but if, on the other hand, judgment is given against Moscow, the trade agreement will be useless unless the British Government steps in and obtains a revision of such decision. Mr. Krassin added that what the Bolsheviks had hoped for was full recognition of the Soviet Government and friendly relations between the people of England and Russia.

NAVY WINE MESS NOT TO BE RESTORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, stated yesterday that he had not the slightest intention ever to reestablish the wine mess in the navy during his term of office. The emphasis with which the Secretary made this announcement clearly showed his sentiment in regard to keeping the ships' messes clean and sober. "The wine mess of the United States Navy," he said, "is a thing of the past."

"Personally," Secretary Denby stated, "I do not believe that one can find a corporal's guard of naval officers who want wine back in the navy again."

The wine mess was abolished in the navy by Josephus Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy, in 1913, shortly after he took over the Secretaryship. At first he was severely criticized for his action, but later the wisdom of his order was seen by both the officers and enlisted personnel of the navy.

SEARCH WITHOUT WARRANT DENOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York—Search and seizure of personal property without warrant is opposed to justice and law, and such evidence should not be allowed in court, according to a ruling by Justice John M. Tierney in the Bronx Supreme Court, granting a motion of attorneys for Paul Mankoff, charged with anarchy. Justice Tierney said in granting the motion that anarchy was a most detestable crime, but that no matter of what crime a man was guilty, procedure against him must be in accordance with the Constitution of the United States. His ruling resulted from failure of the district attorney to show proof that the evidence in the case had been seized lawfully. The papers taken were described as circulars calling upon the workers of the world to rise against capitalism.

LORD READING SAILS FOR INDIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Earl of Reading, the new Viceroy of India, sailed for India today.

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LABOR PROBLEM NOT ONE-SIDED

Merchants Association of New York Advises Employers to Deal Moderately With Union Demands—State Action Hinted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York—That employers now have the opportunity to prove that the assumption is incorrect that they are uniformly arrayed against or antagonistic to Labor, and that now is the time for them to make it clear that the interests of management and Labor can best be realized through peaceful cooperation, is the conclusion reached in a report on industrial relations made by a special committee and just adopted by the Merchants Association.

The report recommends a study of unemployment to find means for its prevention, and also urges investigation looking toward adoption of desired changes in the plan for adjustment of industrial disputes which was recommended by the President's second industrial conference. The report says in part:

"Present industrial conditions make this time particularly opportune for employers to take a forward step in the matter of industrial relations. If they will, they can now achieve real progress without having their motives questioned on the ground of expediency. It is time to abandon the methods of opposition and strife, and to set up the machinery of friendly intercourse and cooperation between employers and employees.

"Open Shop" Misconstrued

"In this connection the matter of the 'open shop' should be carefully considered, as the misuse of this term has tended, in some quarters, to arouse suspicion and distrust, especially as to the status of labor unions, and has perhaps thereby delayed the establishment of peaceful labor conditions. Establishment or operation of the 'open shop' should not in any way affect the employee's right to join or not to join a labor union or any other organization seeking by lawful means to promote the interests of industrial workers. By a true 'open shop' is meant an establishment in which employees are engaged irrespective of their affiliation or non-affiliation with a labor union or any other lawful organization. By a true 'closed shop' is understood an establishment in which the persons who are not members of a labor union are excluded from employment.

"We deplore the disposition on the part of some employers who are using the term 'open shop' to work toward a condition of the closed non-union shop by discriminating against union men. We likewise regret that the operation of the closed shop frequently results in restriction of output and limitation of available labor supply. Both of these tendencies are subversive of individual rights, detrimental to sound labor relationships and in many cases economically inefficient and wasteful.

Employers Warned

"We believe that it would be most unfortunate if employers used their present advantage only to abuse it—merely to penalize Labor for its misuse of power, or to fortify themselves for another test of strength. Such a policy would mean a return to the methods which are largely responsible for present unsatisfactory conditions. Employers should utilize their present position to lay the foundations of permanent industrial stability.

"The question of unemployment and the bitterness and discontent that it engenders are a serious bar to the establishment of better industrial relations. While the burden of unemployment falls hardest upon the worker, yet in so far as it is the product of the present organization of industry and society, its prevention or alleviation should be the concern of all. In striving for a solution of this problem, the aim should not be simply to take the burden from the workers' shoulders. It should rather be in the direction first of reducing unemployment and then of providing the means of distributing and apportioning its hardships. In such work the employers should cooperate.

COOK'S Travel Service

TIMELY SUGGESTIONS. WEST INDIES—The splendidly equipped S. S. "Tela" of the United Fruit Company, sailing March 12, will carry our last Tropical Cruising party this season. Utmost care has been taken in the working out of the itinerary, which includes visits to HAVANA, SANTIAGO, JAMAICA, PANAMA, COSTA RICA, and Altogether twenty-three days of rest and enjoyment. SOUTH AMERICA—Excursion Tours, especially planned and arranged for all points of interest on the West and East Coasts, will leave New York Feb. 26th. CALIFORNIA—From New York, Feb. 17 and later. Delightfully planned Tours embracing BRAND CALIFORNIA AND COAST ROUTES. BERNESE TOURS—Short or extended periods—inclusive of all expenses. Sailings twice weekly. EUROPE, Etc.—Recorded and individual travel.

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player should heartily cooperate, not only from motives of self-interest, but more especially by reason of his obligation to society.

Tendency to Slacken

"If the restraints upon production which result from the fear of unemployment—the fear of 'losing the job'—were removed in times of high labor demand by an adequate provision against unemployment, the cost of such provision would in most cases be offset by the increasing production and other advantages to be gained.

"Until earnest and constructive efforts are made to deal with unemployment, it will continue to be an embarrassing liability. The alternative to the solution of this problem by employers and employees themselves may be state action which may be highly undesirable in the interests of both and unsound in the public interest.

"The return to a closer relationship between the parties to industry is essential to its peaceful and efficient operation. Much may be achieved through plans of employee representation, whereby the representatives of management and of the employees come together in frequent conference for the consideration of matters of mutual interest. The machinery of employee representation as thus constituted and equipped provides a channel of expression and responsible consultation on all such matters in any plant which affect the employees in their relations with their employers, and enables them, as well, to accept a more definite responsibility in connection with the successful working out of all problems relating to production and efficiency.

Efforts of Unionism

"Labor unions have performed a valuable function in the determination of questions affecting an entire industry. In so far as employee representation is successful, however, it will tend to conflict with the interests of such labor unions as are dependent upon militancy and tactics of warfare for their existence and growth. It should be the first interest thereof of both management and Labor to work for the removal of conditions which necessitate a militant policy by labor unions.

"Present conditions call for prompt and frank consideration of the industrial relations problem by employers. It is one of the most perplexing, difficult, and at the same time far-reaching and important problems confronting the nation today. It cannot be disposed of out of hand, nor can its solution be reached through a discussion of ambiguous, tricky or impractical economic theories, or through the general application of welfare innovation or other devices which have perhaps proved successful in special cases. It requires painstaking effort, clear thinking and sympathetic consideration by both management and Labor; but at this time the well directed efforts of management will be especially beneficial."



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The Mender of Roads

There are many roads threading the hillside settlement; they twist and twine, evading heavy grades by winding and looping and negotiating the walls of a steep cañon in a series of switchbacks. Midway to the summit of this thickly wooded hill, most of the roads terminate, either in a tree-arched trail or else come to a sudden end in the front or back yard of a house. Of all the smoothly macadamized roads which begin so bravely and beautifully at the foot of the hill there is but one which keeps on and on, in constantly increasing up-pitches and tortuous curvings, till it reaches the highest crest of the hill.

And this is the road which Brack loves the best; the road which he tends and mends with most affectionate interest; for it is Brack who is the appointed custodian of this network of hillside thoroughfares. To Brack this responsibility is charged with the utmost importance, for upon him falls the duty of keeping the roads in repair, and Brack is conscientious and faithful.

But even so, there were complaints registered, and those who complained were justified, for he it was known that Brack would neglect the more frequented avenues. He learned that the rain had washed down an embankment of earth somewhere along the course of this steepest and hill-topping way over which traffic is ordinarily limited to a chance hiker in quest of a far-reaching view.

When one feels the call of the open and prefers to take the air along the beaten paths instead of striking out for the wilder sections of these Marin Hills, it is inevitable that Brack will be encountered. His tools are nothing more nor less than the ordinary pick and shovel and when one happens upon this mender of roads, he will pause in his work and survey you with a direct and searching look. If you meet with his approval, and the urge of finishing a certain job is not pressing, Brack will shift the grip upon the handle of his shovel, one foot padding the end, rest his chin upon this pad and strike a pose which is conducive to chatting in comfort.

But if your mien is a trifle haughty, or perchance your attention wanders far afield and not mindful of the beakless apparition on all sides, Brack seems to sense that it will not be worth his while to more than pass the time of day with you.

"A fine morning," he will say, pausing long enough for your response. If you merely echo his salutation, omitting all comments about the weather and scenery and present a front which strikes no responsive chord in the mender's heart, very promptly he will turn his back upon you and diligently wield his pick or pry his shovel.

However, as you come charging down the road, or striding up, your eyes drinking in the glistening loveliness of fog upon the leaves of the oak and madroña trees, if you carry within your hand a spray of huckleberry shrub, and if you halt by his side, breathing deeply and fully appreciative of nature's lavish abundance, then will Brack lean upon his shovel handle and fairly radiate pleasure in this early morning contact. His blue eyes will twinkle, the reddish moustache quirk and twitch and his tanned cheeks crinkle with lines which bespeak kindly characteristics.

You had noted the marks of his industry on your way up the road—the loose rocks tossed to one side, a diminutive landslide shoveled away and the sagging limb of a buckeye cut off and thrown down the embankment.

So you compliment him upon his industry and add a word about the fine view one obtains of the valley from this particular elevation.

"Yes, fair to middlin'," replies Brack, "but it ain't only a smudge after what a man sees from the tank road." The tank road is Brack's term for that steepest and hill-topping way.

You say something about how busy he must be in inspecting the network of hillside roads and keeping them cleared of debris during this season of wind and rain.

"Sure it keeps me busy now, but it ain't so bad in the summer. Once they grade up a road and lay one of these here cement beds on to it, why all they gotta do is to turn me loose—I'll sure keep her spick and span. Course when she rains hefty and them banks git all soft and slidey, I asks for help to shovel 'em free o' dirt and rock; but man! Outdoors all day a-workin' in this brackin' air! Say, I tell you what, 'stead o' takin' your amble this way tomorrow mornin', s'posin' you hit up the tank road. There's where I'll be shovelin' and I'll show you some purty pictures. Good-by, I got quite a piece o' work to do up afore noon." And Brack proceeds to ply his shovel vigorously and to good purpose.

But a storm blew in from the ocean that night and the rain slatted and pelted while the wind swept the clouds over the hill in great, billowing masses. There was no abatement of the downpour for the next 48 hours and rivulets tinkled and plashed down the steep slopes of the hillside at a merry rate. You thought of Brack and what a havoc the storm would

wreak in cluttering up and bestrewn his patrol of roads.

On the first morning after the storm you recalled Brack's invitation to climb the tank road, and thither you direct your course. From a point which is cleared of obstructing trees you see the bulky round object, partially screened by madroña trees, crowning the hill. It is the water tank which serves as a period terminating the tank road. The ascent is decidedly stiff and as you follow the intricate loops and devious windings of the course you are convinced that it would be more to the point if you compared the tank to a question mark instead of a period.

However, there is no need to hurry, and of that you are glad, for many things beckon and the temptation to linger grows stronger the higher up you clamber. The rain has freshened the trees and shrubbery, brightened the brakes and ferns, and you discover new spikes of wild iris, the first redish leaves of Indian fire and an audaciously early stalk of milkmaids blooming in January!

To these things the rain has been a blessing, but you are beginning to note the patches of earth which have avalanched into the bed of the road, the great boulder almost blocking passage at an extremely sharp turn, a stump which has fallen clear across the road, and at frequent intervals torrents of rainwater have eroded furrows crosswise to the wheel ruts. For the tank road is paved only to the halfway station on the hillside; the latter and steeper half is just a plain dirt roadbed.

Truly, here is work aplenty for Brack and even as you think of him, you see him working from the top down instead of from the bottom up.

He sees you and gives you greeting, but there is a lack of interest in his attitude—the clearing of the road appears to be of far greater import than a chat with a mere passing acquaintance.

"A bad storm," he says, "and every



Brack plying his shovel on the tank road

one of my roads 're mused up something terrible. I oughta be workin' down below there, but which one of them to tackle first I can't never decide—so up here I comes quick, afore this one and that one tells me to do this road first and that road first! It's like all my kids had dirty faces needin' to be washed at once, and it's the tall and quiet one, which ain't yellin' at me, I'm tendin' to first—else he'll be neglected entirely way the rest o' 'em begin to shout. 'It's my turn now and it's my turn next! Sorry I ain't got the time to show you just where you can see the finest sights from the hill top—but any minute I'm lookin' for to be called down below where I'll be busier'n all get-out for a whole week afore gettin' back to this here tank road."

You try to picture a family of children, each clamoring to be the first to have its face washed, and your imagination refutes Brack's comparison; but you do not argue the point with him. You watch him for a brief moment and you recall instances when he has been complained about for neglecting the lower and more frequently used roads.

Now, as you look about, and revel in the charms through which this steepest and hill-topping way leads you, you understand why Brack prefers to first "wash the face of the tall and quiet one."

The Opening Chorus

Until yesterday only a robin and a pair of blue jays, advance scouts of the birds' spring migration, were in evidence. Today the whole army is here, to judge from the chorus that greeted the dawn in the suburbs. Just before the blue of night had quite faded to gray, a rooster crowed half-heartedly. Three others echoed his salute in varying pitches of chattering baritone. Silence. Then, as if by a concerted signal all the birds in the neighborhood, and there must have been half a hundred within earshot, began to sing. Such a dissonant chorus of warblings, peeps, chattering and chirps! In the medley one could distinguish the robin's mellow whistle, the swallow's twittering, and the gabbling of the blue jay. Suddenly, out of the shrill drumming of sound soared the versatile song of the thrush, just as Scriabin designs his theme to soar out of the tonal welter at the climax of "The Poem of Ecstasy." Thrice the thrush lifted up his glad trill. Then silence. Throughout the forenoon no more bird voices were heard, apart from the squabbling of the sparrows. Here and there among the leafless branches of the trees could be seen flashes of blue, the jays of yesterday prospecting for a spring home site.

THE NEW CAMBRIDGE SHAKESPEARE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In the new Cambridge University Press selection of the works of Shakespeare we have—and the world has—for the first time what may be called the definitive, or ultimate, or standard edition. For here, for the first time are gathered together, classified, analyzed and sifted the vast apparatus of all previous editions in the light of the recent discoveries in research, which would appear to leave very little else to discover, and certainly nothing material.

Now Sir Edward Maunde Thompson, who in 1916 published his book on "Shakespeare's Handwriting," claims that there are extant (in the manuscript play "Sir Thomas More"), three pages in the handwriting of Shakespeare; and even if the eminent scholar should prove to be mistaken there is no doubt whatever that the hand is of the same kind as that in which the six Shakespearean signatures are written.

The import of this discovery consists in the ability it confers upon the student to trace the origin of the many doubtful words and obvious mistakes occurring in the first printed editions, the quartos, to the handwriting of the poet; for it is possible to write the same kind of hand, and in so doing to perceive what letters may, and obviously are, mistaken by the compositor for other letters. "The basis of the whole business," writes the textual editor of the Cambridge University Press edition, "in short, is the handwriting of Shakespeare; and that it is now possible not only to imagine but actually to write this hand is due to the researches of Sir Edward Maunde Thompson."

Shakespeare wrote what is called the "English" hand, which broadly speaking is German script, in contradistinction to the "Italian" hand, which is our script of today; and in the English hand, many letters are so nearly identical that, written carelessly, they are indistinguishable from one another.

"The Tempest" Just Published

Here, then, we have the solid foundation upon which the latest edition of Shakespeare is built. It is edited by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch and the first volume, "The Tempest," has just been published. The book is admirably printed and bound, it is convenient for the pocket, and its price is 7s. 6d. Sir A. Quiller-Couch writes a general introduction and an introduction to the play itself; Professor Dover Wilson writes the textual introduction. There are brief notes printed at the end, and a glossary. There is a facsimile of a page of the Shakespeare handwriting in "Sir Thomas More." The little book is a gem in a master's piece of taste and scholarship.

There are two other recent discoveries which have enabled the editors to produce a definitive edition. Mr. A. W. Pollard has proved that the first editions of Shakespeare were usually set up from theatrical prompt-copies; and "that many of these are likely to have been in the author's autograph; and that, therefore, the editions of Shakespeare's plays—the quartos in particular—possess a much higher authority than editors have hitherto been inclined to allow them."

And Mr. Percy Simpson, who published his "Shakespearean Punctuation" in 1911, and whose researches have been continued by Mr. Pollard, has proved that "the stops in the folio and quartos, which are now seen to be not the haphazard peppering of ignorant compositors, as all previous editors have regarded them, but play-house punctuation, directing the actors how to speak their lines."

Both these discoveries are thoroughly trustworthy, inasmuch as they accord with the known facts that Shakespeare was a practical playwright, writing wholly for the theater. Many years of labor have been bestowed upon the minute analysis of the text of Shakespeare by the learned, who have rather ignored the conditions under which he worked, and tended (perhaps unconsciously) to assume that the poet wrote directly for publication and corrected his proofs in the modern manner. These love's labors are not lost, but in the circumstances they lead and can lead no whither; unless, indeed, it may be said that by a process of elimination and by the maintenance of steady research, they made possible the return to reality of the latest explorers.

Pedantry Swept Away

Nevertheless, it is obvious to the student that the Cambridge University Press edition does in fact sweep into limbo and abolish a whole library of Shakespearean notes, annotations, various readings, emendations, angry arguments, theories, conjectures; and particularly and especially, as one hopes, that unfortunate, ugly and purely hypothetical reconstruction of the poet's private life out of evidence ostensibly contained in his published works. Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, with his admirable taste and customary good sense, observes that "we should be cautious, too, in listening to those who, all so variously, utilize the Sonnets to construct fancy histories of Shakespeare's personal life and actual experience. . . . It is mere guesswork to say that because Shakespeare wrote this or that 'Lear' or the Sonnets, therefore this or that must have happened in his private life to account for his writing just so."

And Sir Arthur goes on to remark how very much better than "to hunt down the man who enjoyed to be written over his grave." Good friend, for Jesus sake forbear! "It is to try to trace, in the sequence of his works, the poet's development as an artist.

The right order in time of the plays is now, broadly speaking, established.

They fall into six groups (briefly tabulated by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch) from before 1595 to 1598, then in a series of sections covering two years, three years, and three sections of four years each. "The Tempest" comes in the last category. It is placed first in the new edition, merely to preserve the original sequence in the first editions, and the decision was surely right.

The new edition lifts from the central luminary many bushels of conscientious pedantry; and its editors nobly fulfill the true office of criticism, which is to quicken perception by interpretation. And incidentally, it falls to be observed what an extraordinary witness to the great qualities of the poet resides in the survival of his works as we know them. A playwright, writing often carelessly, often composing at great speed under pressure of circumstances, carries his

own style.

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ALONG FLORIDA BYWAYS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Gray Spanish moss dripped from the spreading live oaks, patches of pond lilies basked in the sun, saw-edged grass waved 10 feet high about us as our canoe wound the rippling water paths of the Florida Everglades. Glassy green vines matted themselves into walls and towers like fantastic summer houses. Giant ferns stretched from fingers 10 feet in length. Orchids lifted fairy blooms. There was the rich odor of hyacinths and the clean, fresh scent of long-leaved pines.

The fascination of the strange and unexplored haunts these tropical swamp lands. But before following the shining waterways spread among flat, grassy islands, we had obtained the services of a faithful Indian guide, one of the brown, barefooted Seminoles whose fathers threaded this wilderness centuries before the coming of the white man.

An Indian has the peculiar ability to cross the Everglades at will. This is an accomplishment which many white men have imagined they might also possess. But the venturesome pale-face becomes confused by the maze of smiling water paths and the multitude of grassy islands, and is glad to trust to the direction of some red-turbaned Seminole who may chance to cross the trail in his dug-out canoe.

Yet one might travel many days without meeting an Indian. Their

lively beauty of these remote byways for the human hominess of old St. Augustine. Here we found dreamy southern streets in the midst of trickling fountains and blossomy gardens and avenues of magnolia trees and palms. We lingered over the old city gates which once frowned on the invader and now seemed so futile amid the quiet streets, blue skies and shining sands. We visited also the time-stained ramparts of Ft. Marion, where the Spanish flag waved in the days of St. Augustine's youth.

Quaint St. George's Street is overhung with Spanish balconies. We visited the so-called "Fountain of Youth," a bubbling spring where Ponce de Leon is said to have drunk hopefully, only to be disillusioned by the clear mirror of the laughing water.

We found Savannah peculiarly restful with her stretches of public parks extending through broad avenues. Beautiful old homes are tucked away behind iron fences in twisting side streets. Near the city we visited some of the famous old plantation houses with stately grounds, shaded drives, and humble slave quarters, long deserted.

Outside of Savannah we walked through silvery marsh lands, magical in moonlight and the soft breath of the sea. Here, with the gentle courtesy of the people, the leisurely pace of plump Negro mamies, and the beauty of the city and lowlands, we felt the alluring grace of the real south.

There are snakes in the Everglades, but we did not find them draped dramatically across our path with the frequency that some geography pictures would lead one to expect. As our boat skimmed a shadowy shoal we heard a venomous hissing and were naturally alarmed. We asked Jim if that were not the voice of a serpent. But Jim shook his head. "She turtle," he answered briefly.

We begged for further enlightenment and learned that it was the customary "bluff" of a large mother turtle who contemplates making a journey up the beach for the purpose of digging a nest in the sand and wishes to discourage any curious intruders. Turtles are plentiful along the Florida coast.

As our boat skimmed a placid strait between mud flats Jim obligingly leaped out beside what looked at first glimpse like a scaly patch of clay bank. "See 'em," he said. And we saw that the patch of clay was a large turtle.

As we crept deeper into the jungle

the silence and isolation grew more and more impressive. Trees and matted vines arched above. Ropes of moss hung in loops and pendants. Indian huts were less frequent. We sat up erect in the gliding canoe and grew alert and taciturn, like Jim.

But we had no sense of direction among the gleaming water paths and the shores that were bewilderingly similar. Swarms of midges danced before us. Bright-colored flies sucked the waxy sweetness from rank, exotic blossoms. Suddenly Jim pointed between bunches of glistening grass, and we caught our breath at the sight of a huge, bright-colored reptile sunning itself in the sand. A dip of the paddle and we rounded a sharp turn, darting away through the bright, close stillness.

After the Everglades, the great pine wood seemed fresh and wholesome. We found gay little springs bubbling out of moss-lipped caverns. Jessamine wreathed its yellow bells over festoons of gray moss. Scarlet and gold humming-birds flashed like delicate wood sprites before some honeyed bloom. We found eerie air gardens of ferns and grasses springing from the upper sides of mossed oak limbs. Wild turkeys slid through the bushy lowlands, and whippoorwills called about our camp in the long, soft evenings.

But it was pleasant to leave the lonely beauty of these remote byways for the human hominess of old St. Augustine. Here we found dreamy southern streets in the midst of trickling fountains and blossomy gardens and avenues of magnolia trees and palms. We lingered over the old city gates which once frowned on the invader and now seemed so futile amid the quiet streets, blue skies and shining sands. We visited also the time-stained ramparts of Ft. Marion, where the Spanish flag waved in the days of St. Augustine's youth.

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He Knew Chickens

Some of the primary school books nowadays assume a sort of rebuff form. A sentence may read: "I see three—" with a picture of three dogs to finish it. Animals and fowls are used in this way.

One evening recently a six-year-old youngster was lying on his stomach getting his lesson. One line read: "I see four—" followed by the picture of four chickens. Ronald read: "I see three hens and a rooster."

"Why, Ronald, that cannot be right," corrected his mother. "Mumsey, dear, do you not think I know chickens when I see them?" protested the embryo farmer. "There are three hens and a rooster in that picture."

The mother dropped her work and looked at the picture. Ronald was right.

A MIST OF ALMOND BLOSSOM

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It always does happen in England: clouds and rain, then clouds without rain, then a gray sky without clouds, and last, in mid-February, the sun finds its way through, and for a week or more there is summer. The trees remind us at once of the wise and foolish virgins. Here and there the necessary preparations have been made, and, on the day when the sun bursts through, a score of almonds and cherries reveal themselves in full blossom, although no one had seen the slightest sign of what was being prepared; on the other hand, nothing could look more foolish than the elms and beeches, quite out of place in the old sunlight as the girls cycle past underneath them in a brave array of spring fashions, and bicycles still a little rusty with the winter's dews. Quite out of place, too, with the suddenly busy chaffinches scurrying among the undergrowth.

Early springs brings its array of poets walking along the roads to smell the air and count the buds and leaves: there goes one muttering to himself, "Spring, the sweet spring, is the year's pleasant king," and he tells us how the birds are all singing "cuckoo, jug-jug, iv-witt-a-woo." Now no bird except a parrot or those impatient mynas at the zoo is capable of saying "jug-jug" any more than "bottle-bottle" and yet we are content that the poem should be given its place in the Oxford Book of English Verse. A later poet in the long procession is whispering an even better known sentiment, one that is so well known as to make it quite indefensible to quote it unless you are a schoolmaster teaching Latin verse. "Now then, Smith," you say, "what have I always told you was 'Locksley Hall' meter?" and Smith does not reply. "Well, Smith, be so good as to quote me a line of 'Locksley Hall' so that we may have an example of the meter in question," and as Smith is still sphinx-like you say with singsong emphasis:

"In the spring the young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love," that is 'Locksley Hall' meter. Smith? It is also very hackneyed. Another example of 'Locksley Hall' meter and an equally true statement of fact, as the state of the roads today proves to us, is: "In the spring the young man's fancy lightly turns to motor bikes."

But the most important figure in the whole line of promenaders is whistling, positively whistling and frisking like a lamb, like one of the first lambs which every one saw yesterday: now and then he sings to himself words with no information and no sense, but, nevertheless, just the right words for today:

In the spring time
The only pretty ring time
With a hey and a ho and a hey nonny no,
Fair lovers love the spring.

Somebody looks askance at this vulgarity—but then everything was vulgar in Pope's circle except heroic couplets. The man goes on whistling again and catches a little petal of almond blossom as it zigzags to the ground.

The whole scene is like a dance when the music begins. The almond trees were like the first couples to choose partners and to flaunt their pink all up the drive, but once somebody begins to dance every one else is ready to join in, and so when the blossom is out it is not long before the green leaves are sprouting. And everywhere to the people walking along the tone today seems to be: "The sap is rising, the sap is rising."

THE SHIVE DAGON

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Over the city of Rangoon and the network of rivers which ebb and flow across the level paddy land, flashes the Shive Dagon. You see it first as you come up the Rangoon River from the sea—a slender gold finger pointing heavenwards, floating on the purple mist, unsupported it seems. For the bottom land is swamped with mist at dawn; in all that wide plain, only the pagoda hill thrusts its head out of the dusk, and lifts the golden column into the light of day, where it catches the first rays of the rising sun; it is the last thing you see as the train rushes northward into the open country. Again at sunset, when a path of hammered gold stretches itself athwart the Royal Lake, the bell-shaped pagoda from its tree-girt throne is transformed into a dazzling shaft of light.

Four long flights of steps lead through avenues of shaded stalls to the platform of the pagoda. There, seated on a high wall, on a hot night, one may rest and look out across the city of Rangoon, all lit up, and the silver curves of the river to the delta of the Irrawaddy beyond; and catch the faint stirring of the sea breeze. From overhead comes the tinkle of bells, and a vast sigh seems to rise up from the crowded bazaar, away below. A thousand candles dance and gutter round the broad platform, whence the golden spire lifts itself heavenward.

On one side of the Shive Dagon is a pond, where the dobbies wash their clothes and the clumsy buffaloes come down to wallow. Behind, the hill slopes down to the Chinese gardens. At the great festival held in the spring, thousands flock to the pagoda; the people are all dressed in their best, and are very orderly and well behaved. In the Burmese sunset the medley of brilliant colors blend and harmonize; in the background are slender palms and the lacquered foliage of the mango trees which fringe the platform.

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MERCHANDISE UP TO A STANDARD

HUGHES MANIFESTO IS UNEQUIVOCAL

United States, in Disclosing Text of the Note to Panama, Defines Duties and Obligations as Guarantor of Pledges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—That halfway measures and vacillations have gone by the board, and that a vigorous policy has been inaugurated in dealing with South and Central American affairs, was indicated clearly by the publication, by the Department of State yesterday, of the American note to Panama, sent on Tuesday, demanding the immediate carrying out of the Loubet and White awards in regard to the boundary disputes between Panama and Costa Rica.

The note sent by Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, to Panama, has in it all the elements of an ultimatum. It points out that the United States is the guarantor of the political independence and territorial integrity of Panama, and that in order to discharge this obligation this government will insist that Panama must abide by its obligations.

It is necessary for this government, the note said, to insist that Panama abide by the previous boundary awards, both for the sake of Panama itself and for the maintenance of peace in Central America. The claim of Panama, that she is not bound by the White award is brushed away in the State Department note, which asks the Panama Government to take immediate steps, through the appointment of a commission of engineers, to put the award into effect. The claim that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States went beyond his jurisdiction is also brushed aside.

Obligation Binding

"This government," the note said, "considers it to be an unavoidable duty to request the Government of Panama at once to take steps to confirm the boundary line (as defined by the Loubet award) by relinquishing its jurisdiction over the territory on the Costa Rican side of the line." This obligation on the part of Panama, Secretary Hughes said, is binding and immediate, as there never was any question with regard to boundary on the Pacific side from the time of the Loubet award. Turning to the Atlantic side, the Secretary of State declared that the obligation to abide by the White award was equally clear and did not admit of a demurrer on the part of Panama.

"The award of Chief Justice White is definite and unmistakable," and "this government finds no basis for the contention that the arbitrator exceeded his powers, and his award, according to the express terms of the Porras-Anderson Treaty, became a perfect and compulsory treaty between the high contracting parties" and both Panama and Costa Rica bound themselves to its faithful execution and waived all claims against it."

Text of Hughes Note

The text of the note follows: "The Government of the United States has been advised by the American Legation in Panama of the receipt from the Government of Panama of a note dated March 4 in which, after referring to the efforts of the Costa Rican Government to evict Panama from its possession of Coto, and to the invasion by Costa Rica of the territory on the east of the Siquio River, the Government of Panama requests a declaration of the manner in which the Government of the United States understands its obligations toward Panama in relation to these events and in the light of the first article of the Hay-Bunau Varilla Treaty. The Government of Panama states that the territorial and political integrity of the republic has been affected by what it terms the acts of illegal warfare committed by the Government of Costa Rica.

Duty Under Treaty

"By Article 1 of the Hay-Bunau Varilla Treaty, it is provided that the Government of the United States 'guarantees and will maintain the independence of the Republic of Panama.' The Government of the United States fully recognizes the obligation thus assumed, and its recent communications to the governments of Panama and Costa Rica have been dictated not only by its manifest interest in the maintenance of peace, but by its recognition of its duty in the circumstances disclosed. The Government of Panama cannot fail to realize that in order that the Government of the United States may fully perform its obligations under the treaty, it must advise itself as to the extent of the sovereignty of the Republic of Panama, and hence of the territorial limits of Panama. It follows that the Government of the United States deems it necessary to inquire fully into the merits of a controversy which relates to the boundary of the Republic of Panama. This government has no doubt that the Government of Panama will also recognize that there is implicit in the provisions of the Hay-Bunau Varilla Treaty an undertaking on the part of Panama to observe faithfully its international obligations.

"The guaranty given to the Republic of Panama by the United States is, obviously, conditioned upon that performance.

Agreement Cited

"It appears that the question which has been raised by the Government of Panama with respect to the boundary between Panama and Costa Rica has two aspects. (1) With respect to what may be termed the Pacific side of the Cordillera, and (2) with respect to the Atlantic side. The Government of the United States deems

it to be beyond controversy that the boundary line of the Pacific side was determined by the arbitral award of His Excellency, the President of the French Republic, on the 11th of September, 1900. The line of the Pacific side, as thus determined, was unequivocally accepted by both the Republic of Panama and the Republic of Costa Rica in the Porras-Anderson Treaty of March 17, 1910. In Article 1 of that treaty it is stated that the Republic of Panama and the Republic of Costa Rica 'consider that the boundary between their respective territories designated by the arbitral award of His Excellency, the President of the French Republic, the 11th of September, 1900, is clear and indisputable in the region of the Pacific from Punta Burica to a point beyond Cerro Pando on the central Cordillera near the ninth degree of north latitude.

Breach of Treaty Shown

"Notwithstanding this fact, the Government of Panama apparently has taken no steps to fulfill its obligation to recognize the territory on the Costa Rican side of that line as subject to the jurisdiction of the Government of Costa Rica, but has continued to exercise jurisdiction over the territory beyond that boundary until the present time. It is to be observed that it is in that territory, belonging to Costa Rica, that Coto is situated. Because of the obligations and special interests of the Government of the United States, because of the obligations on the part of Panama, and because of the earnest desire of this government that the Government of Panama shall maintain the most friendly relations with its neighbors in order that its own welfare and prosperity may be enhanced, and that its territorial and political integrity may be free from attack, this government considers it to be an unavoidable duty to request the Government of Panama at once to take steps to confirm the boundary line from Punta Burica to a point in the central Cordillera north of Cerro Pando, near the ninth degree of north latitude, by relinquishing its jurisdiction over the territory on the Costa Rican side of that line, as defined by the Loubet award, and by transferring such jurisdiction to the Government of Costa Rica in an orderly manner.

Atlantic Side Boundary

"The controversy which remained, after the award of His Excellency, the President of the French Republic, over the remaining portion of the boundary line between Panama and Costa Rica on the Atlantic side, was submitted to the arbitral decision of the Chief Justice of the United States by the two governments concerned under the provisions of the Porras-Anderson Treaty of March 17, 1910. Article 1 of that convention provides: 'Article 1. The Republic of Costa Rica and the Republic of Panama, although they consider that the boundary between their respective territories designated by the arbitral award of His Excellency, the President of the French Republic, the 11th of September, 1900, is clear and indisputable in the region of the Pacific from Punta Burica to a point beyond Cerro Pando on the central Cordillera, near the ninth degree of north latitude, have not been able to reach an agreement in respect to the interpretation which ought to be given to the arbitral award as to the rest of the boundary line, and for the purpose of settling their said disagreements agreed to submit to the decision of the Honorable the Chief Justice of the United States, who will determine, in the capacity of arbitrator, the question: What is the boundary between Costa Rica and Panama under and most in accordance with the correct interpretation and true intention of the award of the President of the French Republic made the 11th of September, 1900?'

Treaty of Paris Cited

"In order to decide this the arbitrator will take into account all the facts, circumstances, and considerations which may have a bearing upon the case, as well as the limitation of the Loubet award expressed in the letter of His Excellency, Mr. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Relations, France to His Excellency Wenor Peralta, Minister of Costa Rica in Paris, of the 23rd of November, 1900, that this boundary line must be drawn within the confines of the territory in dispute as determined by the convention of Paris between the Republic of Costa Rica and the Republic of Colombia of the 20th of January, 1886."

"Both Panama and Costa Rica explicitly agreed to abide by the award. Its conclusive character was affirmed by Article VII of the treaty, as follows: 'Article VII. The award, whatever it be, shall be held as a perfect and compulsory treaty between the high contracting parties. Both high contracting parties bind themselves to the faithful execution of the award, and waive all claims against it.'

"The boundary line between the two republics as finally fixed by the arbitrator shall be deemed the true line, and his determination of the same shall be final, conclusive and without appeal.

"Thereupon a commission of delimitation shall be constituted in the same manner as provided in Article II with respect to the Commission of Survey, and shall immediately thereafter proceed to mark and delimitate the boundary line, permanently, in accordance with such decision of the arbitrator. Such commission of delimitation shall act under the direction of the arbitrator, who shall settle and determine any dispute as to the same."

Award of 1914

"The Chief Justice of the United States accordingly determined the boundary line between Costa Rica and Panama on the Atlantic side. His award was made in 1914. It gave to Costa Rica a portion of the territory claimed by Panama, and to Panama a portion of the territory claimed by Costa Rica.

award of the Chief Justice of the United States, since these reasons are expressed with the utmost clearness in his decision. In an elaborate opinion, the Chief Justice of the United States dealt with the terms of submission, his jurisdiction as arbitrator under the submission, and with the line which should be drawn defining the boundary between Panama and Costa Rica from the Cordillera to the Atlantic. The award of the Chief Justice is definite and unmistakable.

Jurisdiction Not Exceeded

"The Government of the United States has noted with deep concern the statement contained in the communication addressed by the Panamanian Minister for Foreign Affairs to the American Legation on March 8, to the effect that the action taken by the Government of Panama in retiring its military forces from Coto, 'should not be interpreted in any case as implied recognition of the White award, which the executive power, the legislative Assembly and the people of Panama have jointly refused to accept since 1914, the year in which it was rendered.' This government understands that in refusing to accept the award of the Chief Justice of the United States the Government of Panama has urged that the Chief Justice exceeded his jurisdiction as arbitrator. This government, mindful of its duty to this contention in order that it may fully discharge its obligation in the circumstances, and with the utmost regard for the interests of Panama and the earnest desire that her just rights should be maintained, has been unable to find any ground upon which this contention can be advanced.

Duty Fully Recognized

"In dealing with the Loubet award, the Chief Justice of the United States, under the express terms of Article 1 of the Porras-Anderson Treaty had regard to the limitation expressed in the letter of His Excellency Mr. Delcasse of the 23rd of November, 1900, to which Article 1 refers, that this boundary line must be drawn within the confines of the territory in dispute as determined by the convention of Paris between the Republic of Costa Rica and the Republic of Colombia of the 20th of January, 1886. Finding that the line of boundary of the previous award from Punta Mona to the Cordillera was not within the matter in dispute or within the disputed territory as determined by the convention of 1886, the arbitrator treated that line as non-existing and it was then incumbent upon the arbitrator to substitute a line which was most in accordance with the correct interpretation and true intention of the former award. This duty of the arbitrator arising from the treaty was fully recognized in the statement submitted to him on behalf of the Republic of Panama and it is set forth by the arbitrator in his opinion that his power and duty in this respect were conceded by both parties.

Explicit Adjudication

"The Chief Justice explicitly adjudged that the boundary between the two countries 'most in accordance with the correct interpretation and true intention' of former award was a line which he defined as starting at the mouth of the Siquio River in the Atlantic and thence, as described, to the point near the ninth degree of north latitude, 'beyond Cerro Pando' referred to in Article 1 of the Porras-Anderson Treaty, and that line was decreed and established as the proper boundary between Panama and Costa Rica on the Atlantic side.

"This government finds no basis for the contention that the arbitrator exceeded his powers, and his award, according to the express terms of the Porras-Anderson Treaty, became a perfect and compulsory treaty between the high contracting parties, and both Panama and Costa Rica bound themselves to its faithful execution and waived all claims against it. They have agreed that the boundary line between the two republics as finally fixed by the arbitrator shall be deemed the true line and his determination of the same shall be final, conclusive, and without appeal."

Engineers' Commission Urged

"The Government of the United States therefore feels compelled to urge upon the Government of Panama in the most friendly but most earnest manner, that it conclude, without delay, arrangements with the Government of Costa Rica for the appointment of the commission of engineers provided for by the terms of Article VII of the Porras-Anderson Treaty in order that the boundary line laid down by the decision of Chief Justice White may be physically laid down in a permanent manner and in accordance with the findings of the award.

"It is to be hoped that the Government of Panama will recognize that motives of true and impartial friendship for the governments of Panama and Costa Rica prompt the making of these representations to the Government of Panama. The Government of the United States would view with apprehension a continuance of this

dispute, which has already given rise to hostilities with attendant loss of life, if such a continuance were caused by the refusal on the part of the Government of Panama to carry out obligations which it has bound itself solemnly to perform. This government, therefore, deems it its duty to ask that the Government of Panama definitely indicate its intention to comply with the representations made to it by the Government of the United States."

Policy of Costa Rica Criticized

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica—Opponents of the Acosta Government of Costa Rica are criticizing the administration for terminating hostilities between this country and Panama after intervention by the United States. Exciting scenes are being enacted in Congress, many members of which are denouncing the government as favoring Panama and endangering the independence of Costa Rica. The government is making conciliatory replies to these criticisms and endeavoring to calm the storm.

Costa Rican interests in Panama have been placed in the hands of the Spanish Minister there. The Panama Government has repatriated many Costa Ricans who were taken prisoner during the recent fighting, and has sent them to Puerto Limon. United States warships are reported to be watching the Costa Rican and Panamanian coasts.

Costa Rico Against Concession

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Cable advices from San José yesterday stated that the Costa Rican Congress, by a vote of 24 to 10, voted against the Amory concession protocol, sustaining the action of the Executive in refusing to recognize the validity of the concession, which was granted to British oil interests by Federico Tinoco during his usurpation of the presidency of that country.

In December, a British war vessel visited Costa Rican waters, to supplement the efforts of the British Minister to induce the Costa Rican Government to recognize the concession. An advice of yesterday stated that that no executive action had followed the vote of the Congress against the concession protocol and the Costa Rican Government's action is interpreted here not as a repudiation or even cancellation of a concession, but a refusal to recognize its legality.

The policy of the United States Government has been not to recognize as binding concessions obtained by whatever means, from illegal and usurping governments in Central America or South American countries, and the last Administration, it is understood, was prepared to give complete diplomatic support to Costa Rica's resistance to any pressure to enforce recognition of the so-called Amory concession. The Amory concession was discussed in the Senate in connection in the international oil question.

STATE LOAN FOR HOMES PLANNED

Fund of \$100,000,000 Proposed by Nathan Hirsch for Emergency Housing in New York

NEW YORK, New York—A state loan of \$100,000,000 for state-wide homebuilding purposes is urged in an emergency housing relief plan made public here by Nathan Hirsch, former chairman of the Mayor's housing committee. The plan is sponsored by the health commissioner, Dr. R. S. Copeland, Samuel Gompers, and labor leaders representing 750,000 citizens of Greater New York City.

Mr. Hirsch said he had been informed that legislation for such a state loan could be passed as an emergency measure without amendment to the state constitution. The plan calls for the appointment of a non-partisan commission, with a sub-committee in each city with a population of 500,000 or more, to administer the fund and allot building loans.

The commission would finance two kinds of residential projects; small one or two-family dwellings, and apartment houses. The householder applying for aid would furnish the lot, free and clear. The commission would then advance a building loan for the full value of the house, but not in excess of 80 per cent of the combined value of the land and building. Easy, semi-annual payments would be allowed.

All houses under the plan would be built under the direct supervision of a state architect. Half of the profit on transactions, it is figured, would pay the expenses of the commission and its staff.

ORDER IS UPHELD BY MR. HARDING

President Declines to Overrule Subordinates in Matter of Military Participation in Boston Evacuation Day Parade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Having in vain sought to induce the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to interfere with army and navy regulations and to set at naught the orders of Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman and of Rear Admiral Herbert O. Dunn, the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic, through its Massachusetts president, went over their heads to the President of the United States and demanded revocation of the orders of General Ruckman and Admiral Dunn. The President refused to interfere.

The message to Mr. Harding follows: "General Ruckman and Admiral Dunn, in press statements today, say that to permit troops to march in partisan demonstration, especially one unfriendly to another nation, would be a serious breach of international amity.

"Evacuation Day, March 17, is a local demonstration of loyalty and patriotism that no devotee of Torquemada, no matter how exalted his position, can stop. Are these officials Americans or satellites of foreign governments? Ruckman and Dunn asked the officials of the Evacuation Day parade if the American Association for Recognition of the Irish Republic intended to participate in the parade. When they were told 'yes,' they warned against the parading with them of men in United States uniform, whether in service or reservists. Are they autocrats or is this a democracy? They say no authority can revoke this decree. It is for Washington to say whether they are supreme. As Americans we demand action in the name of 135,000 citizens of our state now and the revocation of orders from Ruckman and Dunn."

Mr. Harding's secretary, George B. Christian Jr., in reply, sent the following telegram, which made clear the attitude of the Administration:

"Your telegram has been called to the attention of the President, and he directs me to say in reply that army and navy commanders have authority to direct the forces under their command. The government raises no issue about the fitness of your celebration of Evacuation Day and the spirit of St. Patrick's Day is felt throughout our country, but the naval and military forces of the nation can have no part in any demonstration which may be construed as influencing the foreign relations of the Republic."

No Apparent Violation of Ruling

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Evacuation Day parade took place here yesterday without apparent violation of the ruling restricting the use of the uniform issued by Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman. No disturbances were reported by the police.

Hundreds of uniformed army reservists, and representatives from 18 American Legion posts, veterans' societies and Irish organizations were in line, but no troops nor in service.

MR. HARDING INDORSES RELIEF SHIPMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The Near East Relief campaign for the purchase of 2000 tons of the rice crop of the south, to be sent to Armenia, has been endorsed by President Harding.

"It is a pleasure to me to give my heartfelt indorsement to the movement which you are organizing in southern states aiming to raise funds to buy the south's surplus crop for the relief of the starving of the Near East," the President writes. "The cause is one worthy of the earnest effort you are devoting to it and I hope your splendidly humane enterprise may be crowned with all success."

PIER ACT UPHELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Portland News Office
PORTLAND, Maine—The constitutionality of the State Pier Act of 1919, except in its provisions authorizing

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

AUTO SHOW

MECHANICS BUILDING

LAST 2 DAYS

10 A. M.-10:30 P. M.

Admission Including War Tax, 75c

AUTOMOBILE SALON

Copley-Plaza Hotel

LAST DAY

10:30 A. M.-10:30 P. M.

Admission Including War Tax, \$1.00

lease of the proposed plan for private purposes, is upheld in a decision rendered following the filing of a bill in equity seeking an injunction against the sale of bonds by the district commission in charge of the pier site. The bill of the petitioners claimed certain sections were unconstitutional and attacked the private leasing provisions, which the Supreme Court struck out without injuring the remainder of the act.

RELATION OF BANK TO FOREIGN TRADE

Readjustment of Banking Machinery to Meet Need of Long Time Credits Is Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Readjustment of the banking machinery of the United States to meet the exigencies of international commerce in order to avoid return to the primitive system of barter, was urged as a solution of the present system by John McHugh, chairman of the Foreign Trade Financing Corporation, in an address before the Merchants Club of Boston. He pointed out that the only way in which the American industries can grasp the opportunities existing in trade abroad is to see that some banking organization is developed which will be in a position to extend the long-time credits necessary.

"If we are to go on as an exporting nation some means must be provided to carry the export credits to a future date, satisfactory to both debtor and creditor. Our export trade is being curtailed for lack of adequate financial machinery, and this condition is taking effect in unemployment in every corner of the country.

"The news of lack of employment for Labor and of lower wages of that part of Labor which is employed, may be seen in the headlines of every newspaper. The successful financing of our foreign trade would stimulate production, return Labor to more active occupation and stabilize prices at a satisfactory level. This corporation has as its chief function to place American dollars at the disposal of other countries which can afford to borrow them on long-term credit and can satisfy us with the necessary security. If this could be done on a large scale it would at once have a stabilizing influence.

"The provision of long-term credit by adequate machinery is the only solution of our foreign trade problem, but it remains to be seen whether a sufficient number of our banking and business men will cooperate to bring such a system into existence."

INDICTMENTS UNDER LEVER ACT DISMISSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Indictments found under the profiteering section of the Lever Act against Armour & Co., Wilson & Co. and the Cudahy Packing Company, and indictments against Henry Vette, of Huntington, Long Island, accused of profiteering in sardines, and Henry Brothers, Inc., of the same place, accused of profiteering in sugar, were dismissed by Federal Judge Garvin in the Federal Court in Brooklyn yesterday, because the law has been ruled unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court. Nine other profiteering indictments were struck from the record in the United States District Court.

BOY SCOUTS HONOR MR. HARDING
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Harding has been formally notified of his election to another chief executive office, that of honorary president of the Boy Scouts of America.

25% to 40% DISCOUNT AN UNUSUAL REDUCTION SALE

These reductions are on a stock mostly purchased about a year ago, not carrying recent high prices, from which the above reductions mean a splendid opportunity which may not occur again.

The stock consists of the products of the best work shops of this and foreign countries. Furniture suitable for the mansion or cottage, including Oriental Rugs, materials for furniture coverings and draperies.

THE KOCH COMPANY

10007 & 10009 Euclid Ave. (Opposite East 100th Street) CLEVELAND, O.

RAWLINGS AGNEW & LANG
Men's Clothing—Furnishings and Hats
Our Monday Specials Afford Uncommon Values—Watch for them

The B. Dreher's Sons Co. PIANOS

Pianola Players
Vocal Talking Machines
1022-1030 Euclid Avenue, CLEVELAND

Immaculate Laundering
is as essential as correct selection of clothes, to the carefully dressed man or woman
Electric Sanitary Laundry Co.
Pros 2355 Cleveland

MERIT SYSTEM FOR TEACHERS FAVORED

Maine Superintendent of Schools for Further Salary Increases in State but Not Generally Along Line of Blanket Raises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Augusta, Maine—Asserting that merit should govern future increases in the salaries of public school teachers in this State in so far as possible, but in no case should there be any slipping back, Augustus O. Thomas, state superintendent of schools, says that the general level of teachers' salaries is far too low and presents figures in support of his position.

"There must be no slipping back of teachers' wages in any instance," says Mr. Thomas, "but in most instances there should still be an increase. Salaries were so low in the beginning that teachers would not render the high-grade service the people really wanted by bringing their preparation up to the required standard.

"Blanket increases should not now be called for unless the corps of teachers in the town or in the union is fully up to the standard. In all instances at the present time merit should govern increases so far as it is possible to determine merit and adjust the wage schedule thereto. Training and successful experience must be taken into consideration in order to head right in the future. There are some fairly good salaries paid in the State at the present time but the general level is far too low.

"The salaries of superintendents of schools are not yet sufficient to call into the profession and hold the quality and the scholarship and experience we should have in such a skilled profession. In very many instances our superintendents are attracted into other states where the larger range of opportunity has in the past been offered.

"Committees should encourage attendance at summer schools this next year for experienced teachers who are not graduates of normal schools or who have not had an equivalent training in college. They should also encourage graduates from secondary schools to attend normal school and college rather than teach immediately after graduation. Such good work was done in this particular last year that the future is much more hopeful.

"Such investigations as we have been able to make indicate no reduction in the price of board. In fact, it seems that board has increased this year even over last year. This fact should not be lost sight of when it comes to adjusting teachers' wages. In comparing salaries in Maine with the salaries of elementary teachers in cities of the United States, with 8000 population and over, we find that our average is \$465 lower than the median salaries paid in these cities. The average increase in salaries in the cities of 8000 population and over since 1914 is 60 per cent.

My, but the shop for misses is a happy place these days.

Springtime needs go hand in hand with springtime fashions.

But the point to keep in mind is this:

Many stores make no definite mark of distinction between fashions for women and fashions for misses.

This store does. The two shops are entirely separate. The fashions are different (as they should be). The variety is complete in both places.

In days like these, when the fashion line is so clearly drawn, this is a good thing to know.

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NEW SPRING FASHIONS

THREE SIDES IN RAILROAD ISSUE

Argument on Plea for 10 Per Cent Rate Increase Folds Industry, Operators and Labor at Odds on the Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Development in the railroad situation in New England have resulted in definitely establishing a three-cornered controversy as to what should be done to relieve the financial condition of the roads. Arguments before the special committee of New England governors, with which the railroads have filed a plea of a 10 per cent increase in passenger and freight rates coincident with the announcement of a wage cut, have brought forth protests against the tariff increase from commercial and industrial quarters, while objection of the employees to the wage reduction has been equally insistent.

The objective of the special committee of the chief executives of the New England States, consisting of representative groups of five from each state, is to first establish that an emergency exists. If it is decided that this is so, the committee's next task is to determine whether the emergency should be met in the manner urged by the railroad executives.

That labor costs represent 65 per cent of the fixed expenditures of the railroads, and that, being such an important element, labor should accept wage reductions as the first step toward readjustment, has been one of the leading arguments at the hearings held thus far. On this the railroad executives and representatives of industry and commerce appear to be of one mind, the latter, however, holding that the wage cut is the solution, and the rate raise unnecessary in view of it. The burden of proof is left to the railway unions, whose representatives did not appear during the sitting of the committee in Boston.

Industry's Stand
Industry and commerce, in taking its stand against the 10 per cent increase, expressed general doubt about the efficiency of operation and the management of the roads, pointing out, also, that another raise in rates would result in driving freight to motor truck traffic rather than adding to railroad income. Edgar J. Rich, counsel for the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, suggested that the activities of the railroads be extended in the two directions of studying the possibilities of improving service at lower rates in order to acquire more business, and prosecuting the question of wage scales before the Railroad Labor Board.

Present Conditions
"The employees must," Mr. Hustis asserted, "and I believe generally do, recognize that their present compensation is based on war conditions and that these abnormal conditions also resulted in establishing and standardizing certain working rules and conditions which are not compatible with the economical and efficient operation to which the public is now entitled. They know, too, that the public interest in the subject is constantly growing."

"The nationalization of the railroads during the war, creating, as it did, supercontrol at Washington, resulted in seriously impairing the relations which did and must exist between management and men. This must be corrected if the public is to be properly served. If private operation is to endure railroad credit must be restored, and, in doing this, consideration must be given not only to the shipper and the employee but also to the stockholder. If the money necessary for future development is to be obtained from the public through the sale of either stocks or bonds, both of these classes of security must be assured fair returns."

REFORMS WILL NOT SATISFY KOREANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The people of Korea are fully determined to continue their revolutions in Korea until their country is completely free from Japanese domination, according to Henry Chung, member of the Korean commission in the United States. His people, Mr. Chung said, are not looking for reforms from Japan; they are thinking in terms of independence.

"So long as there is a Korean left in Korea there will be a cry for independence," Mr. Chung declared. "Japan has continued to use the bayonet to crush the independence movement; in order to continue this human butchery, she sent another division of soldiers to Korea last month, but that does not lessen Korea's determination to fight for liberty."

"Things may look smooth from the surface in Korea, but in reality the independence movement is stronger today than it was in the spring of 1919. Then it was largely under the control of the richer class of the country,

Today, however, it is the work of the common man—the farmer, the mechanic and the small merchant. "Japan, with her brutality, has made revolutionists out of peaceful inhabitants. If there ever were a nation incapable of ruling others, that nation is Japan. Her record in Korea is incontestable testimony that she possesses none of the qualities of a ruling nation. Bewildered at the courage, ability and patriotism of the Koreans and her utter incompetence to face the situation created largely through her own greed and treachery, Japan at present sits upon the safety valve while the boilers beneath her crack from expansive pressure."

NEW YORK CENTRAL WANTS CUT AT ONCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The New York Central Railroad's petition for permission to reduce wages of its unskilled workers is expected to be in the hands of the Railway Labor Board in Chicago today. Since this will probably be the test case upon which the various roads announcing wage cuts will base their procedure, it is of interest that the Central, regardless of labor's rejection of them, asks permission to put the reductions into effect at once, in advance of a hearing, agreeing to reimburse the men if the board's final ruling should make it necessary.

It was denied yesterday that men on a division of the Central Railroad of New Jersey had agreed to a wage cut; they merely agreed to abide by the decision of the men on the main line. So far there has been nothing but rejection from employees acting as a system.

G. A. R. COMMANDER DENOUNCES HYPHENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—In a speech delivered before the Service Club here, William A. Ketcham, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, denounced the practice which, he said, seems to prevail in the United States, of permitting unpatriotic speakers and propagandists to spread the doctrines of hyphenated Americanism. He spoke particularly against the teachings of von March, Daniel O'Connell and Oswald Garrison Villard.

DR. ZAYAS CHOSEN PRESIDENT OF CUBA

HAVANA, Cuba.—Dr. Alfredo Zayas y Alfonso, who was elected President of Cuba in the partial elections held on Tuesday, said later that he expected to have sufficient support in the national Congress to offset the threatened Liberal congressional strike. He hopes to form a government to take office on May 20 and will endeavor to unite the



Masonic Bible used by Presidents Washington and Harding in taking the oath of office

members of the Conservative and Popular parties into a single group. Dr. Zayas was the candidate of the Conservative-Popular Coalition (national league) Party. Incomplete figures show that in the four provinces outside of Havana, where elections were held, most members of the Liberal Party obeyed the order of its executive committee to remain away from the polls only 42 voting. A total of 12,419 votes was cast for Dr. Zayas. Although the Liberals carried Havana Province in the regular November elections and partial elections are set for Oriente Province on March 26, Tuesday's election was considered final as regards the presidency.

FOREST OF STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HARTFORD, Connecticut—As Connecticut's contribution to the Forest of States being set out by the city of Los Angeles, California, with trees contributed by each state, a seedling grown from one of the original seedlings of the Charter Oak will be sent across the continent. The gift tree will be a direct descendant of the great oak in which the first charter of Connecticut, granted by Charles II, was hidden in colonial days from the soldiers sent from New York by Governor Andros.

NEW MAINE RAILROAD
BANGOR, Maine—The heart of the dense forests above Moosehead Lake is to be penetrated by a railroad line for the great Northern Lumber Company from Sebagohead to St. John Pond, 18 miles north. The line is to be of regulation broad gauge and will facilitate the getting out of lumber in the St. John River headway waters region, which ordinarily would be floated down the river.

THE BIBLE OF TWO INAUGURATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

When Jacob Morton eagerly accepted the place of marshal of the parade held in connection with the inauguration of George Washington as first President of the United States, he probably would have smiled indulgently if some one had prophesied to him:

"Brother Morton, 132 years hence, when these United States are inaugurating their twenty-ninth President, once more will your name appear in the accounts of that auspicious ceremony, and with words of commendation for your deeds this day."

Such a prophecy would have been true. In the year 1921 it has come to pass that the name of Jacob Morton again enters the history of the inaugurations. For it was by the hand of Jacob Morton that the Bible which Warren Gamaliel Harding, recently raised to the degree of Master Mason, used when taking oath of office as President, was first brought into such use.

Jacob Morton's name entered the account of that first inauguration because some one else forgot, and because Jacob Morton remembered. Some one else forgot to provide a Bible upon which Washington's hand might rest while the oath was administered to him. Discovery of the omission was not made until the parade which Jacob Morton led had drawn up in front of the City Hall, New York. There, on Wall Street, near Nassau, where the United States Sub-Treasury building now stands, were gathered not only Brother Morton and his parade, but the Congress of the United States, and the notables of state and city.

The War of the Revolution was over. Throughout the country peace reigned. In all hearts there was the same jubilation which years later was to rain down among those same streets the white paper revelry of another peace. The soldier whose inspired leadership had fired the hope of the colonists until at last it glowed in victory was ready now to become their first President.

Everything, in fact, was ready, except that Bible. And there had to be one. For a breathless moment or two the Hon. Robert R. Livingston, Most Worshipful Grand Master of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, who led the ceremonies, and those who, with him, realized what was missing, stood in a kind of daze. No one had brought a Bible, no one had one tucked away in a pocket. There had to be an oath, and an oath without a Bible was impossible.

How long the country waited for its first President before Jacob Morton came to the rescue of the forgetful committee, history does not say. It was fortunate that Brother Morton was marshal, for that place gave him a point of vantage close to the center of the proceedings. From this proximity he observed that something had

he said, in a clear and distinct voice, "I swear, so help me God!" Then bowing over this magnificent Bible, he reverently kissed it. Whereupon Chancellor Livingston, in a ringing voice, exclaimed, "Long live George Washington, President of the United States!"

The thoughtfulness of the master of St. John's Lodge, therefore, gave to the fraternity of Free Masons in the United States a volume upon which they look with reverence and pride as connecting them with the birth of American freedom. It was a fitting tribute to Mr. Harding and to the Masonic fraternity that this Bible, which was also carried in the procession marking the last Masonic tribute to Washington, should have been used at the inauguration ceremony in Washington on March 4.

This Bible is a most venerable volume. Since it is never removed from its place in the lodge room except in the presence of two trustees of the lodge, one's view of it is somewhat ceremonious. It appeared in the hand of George T. Montgomery, past master of St. John's, with another trustee closely following. On the table in a room of the Masonic Club, high up under the eaves of the Masonic Temple in New York City, it was carefully removed from its leather case and as carefully opened and posed for its photograph.

Mark Baksett, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, must have been proud of this Bible when he published it in 1767. For a time, Mr. Montgomery said, the lodge had labored under the delusion that this date was 1747, but it was discovered that this was a mistake. When told that this was a 1747 Bible, a friend of the lodge remarked that it was one of the two most valuable Bibles in existence. For publication of Bibles was not permitted as early as that, although it is believed that two printers did elude the restriction to the extent of publishing two. But the title page of this Bible shows clearly that it was published in 1767, 10 years after the constitution of the lodge, that now owns it. The Bible is a little smaller than the accepted conception of family Bible size and, barring the usual brown spots denoting paper age, is in excellent condition. Fastened by two imposing dull metal clasps, its heavy covers are marked, in deep gold lettering, with this inscription:

"God shall establish, St. John's Lodge constituted 5757; Burnt down 8th March, 5770; Rebuilt and opened November 28, 5770. Officers then presiding: Jonathan Hampton, Master; William Butler, Senior Warden; Isaac Heron, Junior Warden."

The first page is an artistic steel

engraved portrait of King George II, but that which is so dear to the heart of every Mason is the inserted second page. Beautifully engrossed and remarkably legible even at this date are the lines:

"On this sacred volume, on the 30th day of April, A. L. 5789, in the City of New York, was administered to George Washington, the first President of the United States of America, the oath to support the Constitution of the United States. This important ceremony was performed by the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, the Honorable Robert R. Livingston, Chancellor of the State."

The Bible is the King James version. It is complete, including the Apocrypha. To the Bible student, it is a mine of unusual interest, not only because it includes those books which are omitted from the modern print-

ings of the King James version, but also because the large type text is elaborately supplemented with the historical, astronomical and legal data of that period. There are also numerous artistic steel engravings portraying biblical narratives, from designs and paintings by old masters and engraved by the English artist, John Stuart. Perhaps the most unusual illustration is a large folded map, inserted between the testaments, and showing Israel as allotted among the 12 tribes, and the travels of Jesus.

Records of the lodge show that the Bible was presented to it by Jonathan Hampton on November 28, 1876, the night he was made master. Since then it has been used as the lodge altar Bible, while thousands of Fellow Craft candidates have been made Master Masons.

The lodge, however, is now contemplating the advisability of removing the Bible from its place of safety only on rare and most important occasions.

When Washington took the oath of office he rested his right hand on the closing verses of Genesis 49 and most of the verses of Genesis 50. Examination of these pages, now skillfully preserved with transparent silk, would indicate that no significance could be attached to them, in connection with the ceremony.

But Mr. Harding chose a verse for his own use. It was this verse which

he kissed upon repeating, after Chief Justice White, his solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President, and to the best of his ability "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

This verse, which he also used at the conclusion of his inaugural address, is the eighth verse of the sixth chapter of Micah:

"He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?"

There is a humility in all that the

engraved portrait of King George II, but that which is so dear to the heart of every Mason is the inserted second page. Beautifully engrossed and remarkably legible even at this date are the lines:

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FACTORY CONTROL BY ITALIAN LABOR

Bill Dealing With Syndical Control by Workers Over Administration of Factories Will Be Submitted to Chamber

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

ROME, Italy.—It will be remembered how the Italian workmen, last September, in Milan and Turin, seized the factories; and how the government intervened in the strike between workers and owners, which had become alarmingly threatening. Mr. Giolitti decided to ride with the workers, and drafted his own solution of the difficulty, dealing not only with the economic aspect of it, connected with the demand for higher wages, but also with its wider political features. A decree was issued by which a committee, formed by representatives of labor and factory owners, in equal numbers, was instituted for the purpose of studying the problem of the syndical control by the workers over the administration of factories, so as to enable the government to submit to Parliament a complete scheme of law dealing with the matter.

But no ground for an agreement was found by the committee of workers and owners, the workers' claims in matters pertaining to their engagement and dismissal having proved a great stumbling block. All possibilities of reaching an agreement having failed, the Confederation of Labor appealed to Mr. Giolitti. And Mr. Giolitti entrusted Mr. Laipola, Minister of Labor, and Mr. Alessio, Minister of Industry and Commerce, with the task of drafting a legislative scheme to be submitted to Parliament. The scheme is now ready, after two months' work, and the Minister of Industry and Commerce has submitted it to the Superior Council of Labor previously to its being taken up by the Cabinet Council for approval preparatory to its final discussion in Parliament.

Main Features of Scheme

Article 1. Factory control by the workers is established for the purpose of making the workers cognizant of the real conditions of the industry they are engaged in; of promoting an improvement in the workers' technical knowledge and in their moral and economic conditions; of insuring the observance of all the laws aiming at the protection of the working classes; of advising improvements in the methods of production.

Art. 2. This control shall be organized for each separate class of industry, for the following: in particular, metallurgical, mechanical, textile, chemical, electrical, transportation by land and water, building, mining and quarrying, hotel and the like. It shall not extend to any of the industries which are being managed by the state. All newly established enterprises for a period of four years, and all those employing fewer than 50 workers shall likewise be exempted.

Electing Control Committee

Art. 3. All those who are engaged in each class of industry, provided they be of age, shall elect, according to the proportional method, a control committee composed of nine members, of which six shall be elected by the manual laborers, three by the engineers, administration employees, and technical directors. This committee shall be renewed every three years.

Art. 4. This committee shall nominate two or more delegates, chosen among the personnel, for the purpose of carrying out all supervision and making reports.

Art. 5. Through their own delegates the control committee will have the right of obtaining all the data that may be necessary to become acquainted with the purchase methods and cost of raw materials; way in which each industry is financed; cost of production, excluding all that may concern factory secrets; workers' wages; observance of all laws for the protection of workers, and rules and regulations concerning the assumption of work into, and their dismissal from service.

Art. 6. Factory owners are entitled to have a maximum of two of their representatives witness the meetings of the control committee. These representatives may make remarks and require that the same be put down into the minutes; reports and the right shall be recognized to them of also vetoing the disclosure in said reports, or otherwise, of any such information as might prove detrimental to the interests of the industry especially concerned.

Should negotiations with the workers' committee become necessary, factory owners have the right of nominating similar committees of their own for said purpose, and articles 7, 8, 9, set forth how said committees shall be made up. The difficult matter concerning the reception of workers into, and their dismissal from service, the object of articles 10 and 11.

Owners' Reservations
During the debate upon the above scheme of law, which occurred before the Superior Council of Labor, the representatives of the owners raised special opposition to articles 4 and 5. They maintain that, were this plan to be put through just as it is, it would amount to intrusting the power of control entirely to the workers, as only two representatives for the owners would be outnumbered and reduced into playing a more passive role.

Of the powers conferred on the control committee by article 5, the owners have particularly opposed those concerning the cognizance of the methods of purchase and of the cost of raw materials, and of the way in which each industry is financed. Serious objections have also been raised

against articles 10 and 11, touching on the matter of receiving workers into service and discharging them therefrom. The owners object to the idea of having to take on their personnel according to the progressive order of a waiting list and have not waxed over-anthropic to the restricted liberty, which said article 10 allows them of refusing only such workers as may have served a serious penal sentence or been previously discharged by the same firm on account of inefficiency. They have advanced the request that lack of skill, or inefficiency, should be added to the above reasons for non-acceptance or dismissal.

However, that which the owners have most insisted in calling the council's attention to, is the practical impossibility of carrying out this control idea, as the necessity of following up all the industrial operations in all their phases which it involves would create such a complication, such a multiplication of organs concerned with the assuming and supplying of information, as would completely paralyze all business and industrial efficiency.

What they finally fear the most is that this control may be a stepping stone to a policy of industrial Communism. They maintain that the workers having declared it themselves, it is no longer a mystery that all this aims at the unification of the industrial, technical, administrative, and commercial conditions in all the factories of each single branch of industry. It would destroy individual initiative and competition, upon which industrial progress is based.

When the matter of the cost of bread is settled, the Factory Control Bill, probably with a few modifications, will be submitted to Parliament, which has recently resumed its meetings.

LEBANON CEDED BY FRANCO-BRITISH PACT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

BEIRUT, Syria.—The "Revell" quotes from The Jewish People more details of the convention of December 23, "by which," says the former paper, "George Leygues ceded to England without any right, Lebanese territory and Lebanese waters."

The chief points are:

1. The agreement fixes the frontier line as follows: To the west, going from the Mediterranean to Ras-al-Nakura, the frontier follows the water-line between the Qadus of Farah-Kouroum and Kerbera on the one hand and Qadus-el-Douhleh, el-Atoum, and Es-Serkoon on the other. It reaches Muttallah, or Metoullah, following the water-line between the Jordan and the Litany. From Muttallah it proceeds toward Banias (Dan), reaches El-Kunitra, follows the course of the Qadus Jerabe and traverses the Lake of Tiberias as far as Semakh. The frontier afterward passes to the south of Yarmouk, turning toward Doras, which it leaves in Syrian territory (French mandate) and gains Nasib. From this last point it follows a line passing by Intar and rejoining the Euphrates at Abou-Kemal.

From there, leaving entirely in Syrian territory (French mandate) Karbour Occidental, it bends toward Karbour Oriental, rejoins the Tigris and follows it to Desir and Ibn-Omar. 2. A series of arrangements are provided for the exploitation in common of certain sections of the railroad going from the Lake of Tiberias to Nasib so that the system of railroads shall be able to traverse the frontier. It is thus foreseen that England will be able to utilize certain lines situated in Syrian territory, not only for commercial traffic, but for the transport of troops.

The agreement provides for the utilization of the waters of the upper Jordan, of the Yarmouk and of their affluents for the irrigation of lands and the production of hydraulic energy to the profit of Palestine, while stipulating that the lands placed under the French mandate must have first of all received satisfaction.

POLISH ELECTION DECREE CANCELED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

WARSAW, Poland.—In accordance with the wishes of the Polish Government, as expressed in a note to General Zeligowski from Mr. Sapieha, Polish Minister for Foreign Affairs, the decree of December 1, relative to the elections for the Diet at Vilna has been canceled. The following is the text of General Zeligowski's decree: "In accordance with the desire of the Polish Republic, expressed in the note addressed to me on January 31, and taking into consideration the arguments deduced in the said note, I decree as follows: The execution of the decree of the 14th December, 1920, is suspended for an indefinite period." (Signed) "Zeligowski," Commander-in-Chief of the Troops of Central Lithuania.

The motives adduced by the Foreign Minister for advising the suspension of the elections to the Diet at Vilna are that, as the Polish Government has consented to the proposition of the League of Nations that there should be a consultation of the popular will to decide whether the inhabitants of the Vilna territory will join with Poland or with Lithuania, and as the Polish Government has always advocated the free decision of the people and seen a definite legal sanction thereof by the international institution of the League of Nations, it finds that it is more convenient and advantageous that there should not take place simultaneously elections for the Diet and the voting of the plebiscite.

JAPANESE MINISTER TO POLAND
Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
WARSAW, Poland.—The Government of Japan has appointed Mr. Kawakami as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Polish Government at Warsaw.

MR. GHANDI'S OPEN LETTER TO DUKE

Indian Leader Writes Duke of Connaught That Non-Cooperation Cannot Ignore a System Which Produces Dyerism

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

ALLAHABAD, India.—Apprehension had been expressed that the visiting Duke of Connaught might receive a hostile or at least a lukewarm reception on account of his intense activities of non-cooperation. Mr. Ghandi himself, the All brothers, who incidentally were interned during the war for their expressed sympathy with Turkey, and S. A. R. Das, who seems to have gone over, bag and baggage, to the Statesmen, were daily addressing a number of meetings. As already explained, the non-cooperation movement among the students has temporarily faded up in Calcutta where there are several hundreds of the tramway men, although denying that political influences were at work, emulated the example of their brethren at Madras by coming out on strike on the occasion of the royal visit.

Some violence has been displayed. The non-cooperators, however, forgot that discourtesy is essentially not an Indian failing, whatever others he may have. In consequence the Duke of Connaught on his arrival on January 28 had a most enthusiastic welcome exceeding even that at Madras. Enormous crowds lined the streets, greater in depth, in the opinion of the Statesmen, than those present on the occasion of the King's and Queen's visit during 1911-1912. If nothing else, the Indian deeply loves a "tamasha."

Non-cooperators, discarding ideas of "soul force," had posted pickets at several of the principal crossings, and these interfered with and drove back the crowds wishing to view the procession. After a time Mr. Sen and Mr. Ghandi's son drove along and requested the pickets to desist, whereupon the crowds swarmed back across the road to cheer the distinguished visitor.

Symptomatic Incident

The incident is symptomatic. The north central part of Calcutta observed, it must be admitted, a complete "hartal," or day of mourning. Here there were few public vehicles, and most of the shops were closed. The day closed after an enthusiastic reception with an address from the City Corporation, to which the Duke of Connaught replied, carefully holding the scales between Bombay, Calcutta's great rival, where he served as a soldier for some years, and Calcutta itself.

The next two days were spent more quietly in unveiling an equestrian memorial to King Edward VII; in attending a military reception at the fort; in distributing medals to the St. John's Ambulance Association, and in attending a great parade of Boy Scouts. It was on Monday, January 31, that the Duke fulfilled the principal function for which he had come to Calcutta—the formal opening of the Bengal Legislative Council. During the short drive from Government House to the Town Hall, His Royal Highness was loudly cheered, thus only confirming the reception of the three previous days.

Advance in Self Government

Lord Ronaldsday, the Governor, in opening the proceedings, emphasized the remarkable advance in self-government to that being granted to India. The voters eligible to vote for the previous Legislative Council had not numbered more than 12,000, but the present roll had no less than 1,020,000 names on it. The former council had only 28 members elected out of a total of 53, but the present has 113 elected out of 139, or 81 per cent. This is a very substantial elected majority, and yet the extremists, as the Duke remarked, are willing to throw away the substance for the shadow. Again, the Governor's former Executive Council consisted of two European officials, and one Indian non-official. The new Executive Council will see five Indian non-officials. His Royal Highness, in his reply, emphasized what great opportunities were open for India. He alluded to the three principal demands: (1) more and better education; (2) greater industrial opportunities; (3) a higher standard of health. All these are subjects of real importance to the poor. All are transferred and are finally under Indian control.

All that Mr. Ghandi can offer in reply is that the students shall sacrifice their education for a "swaraj," which he says the country will receive within nine months. During his comparatively short stay in the country, it was not possible for the Duke of Connaught to open all the legislative councils, and those for the United and Central Provinces were opened by their governors, Sir Harcourt Butler and Sir Frank Sly, at Lucknow and Nagpur respectively.

Mr. Ghandi has followed his usual practice and addressed an open letter to the Duke of Connaught, in which he declared that no disrespect was intended for the royal house. This letter, which appeared at the time of

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the opening of the Legislative Council went on to declare that the Duke's person was sacred to non-cooperators, who would guard it with their lives but that they could not ignore the political aspect of his visit, or be content with a system which produced Dyerism or under which 300,000,000 innocent Indian lives lay in and day out in fear of their lives from 100,000 Englishmen.

Students Undisciplined
The importance attached to the opinion of students—a similar phenomenon has been observed in Egypt—is due to their being the principal repositories of such education as there is. It has had, however, the effect of making them singularly undisciplined, until, except where they have been firmly handled as at Allahabad, Aligarh, and Benares, conditions in some centers are not far removed from sovietism. "No one can imagine the students at Oxford and Cambridge, or Harvard and Yale, being solemnly adjured that the freedom of Britain or America depended on their deserting their studies. But such conditions exist in the extraordinary East."

The promise of national universities has been almost universally dropped, although the non-cooperators have made much play with the announcement that they have secured a lakh (100,000) of rupees in donations and annual contributions to the extent of 30,000 rupees. But in the period 1918-1919, the total expenditure on education was 129,863,073 rupees, of which 71,736,292 rupees came from public funds.

Exhibitions of discontent are also reported among the students at Bombay, Agra, Lahore, and Lucknow. At Lahore they are being incited by Lala Lajpat Rai. No one has more vigorously urged the students to sacrifice all their prospects, or more scathingly denounced "government" education. He has, however, arranged that his own son shall complete his education at Columbia University, United States of America, and attaches sufficient importance to a Punjab University degree to pay 25 rupees in order that his son may take it in absentia. It is the old story of the pawns making the sacrifice while the leader gets off scot free.

QUEBEC SCHEME TO AID COLONIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Canadian News Office.

QUEBEC, Quebec.—Two bills of the first importance have just been passed by the Quebec Legislature on the initiative of Honore Mercier, Minister of Lands and Forests, and J. E. Perrault, Minister of Colonization, effecting certain changes in their respective departments, in the interests of an improved colonization service. In brief, the new legislation will divide in two sections, one concerned with colonization, the other with forestry and timber rights. All lands fit for settlement will be taken from the Department of Lands and Forests and placed under the control of the Department of Colonization. It will largely facilitate the work of settlement to have at the disposal of the Department of Colonization itself the province set apart for colonization purposes, instead of having to refer in pending settlers to another department for the grant of such lands.

It will also afford the Minister of Lands and Forests and his officials the opportunity of devoting themselves more thoroughly to the great work of reforestation, forest protection, and kindred operations, and will, it is expected, enable both departments to execute, at the same time, a much stricter supervision than before over the operations of pretended settlers, whose only object is often the denudation of the forest.

J. E. Perrault said that the desire of the government was to make it as easy as possible for young men to return to the land and develop the Province. Under the new scheme it would be easier to construct communication roads and railways to newly settled districts, and with the classification that would be made of all lands suitable for cultivation, the agents would be in a better position to inform prospective settlers of what land was available. The new law would protect the settler from the lumber merchants and would protect those who had timber rights from careless settlers who in isolated lots had caused millions of dollars of damage in clearing their lots. By making a settler cultivate 30 per cent of his lot in a minimum of three acres and a maximum of five acres a year, and putting 15 per cent of the remainder as a timber reserve for 20 years, to be used only by the settler for his own construction work, the new legislation would prevent the further exploitation of lots by lumber men, and the whole law would tend to encourage the genuine settler and add to the development of the Province.

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FRANCE CHANGING WAY OF THINKING

Country Losing Animus Against Germany Which Was Largely Based on Fear, to Which People Do Not Now Respond

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

PARIS, France.—At the time of writing, the problem of reparations drags along. At the beginning of the London Conference on this subject the views of France, which had already undergone so many changes—although always insisting upon the extraction of a huge indemnity from Germany—underwent still another change.

It was felt when Mr. Briand went to London that he was being given another chance, but that he had little prospect of succeeding in satisfying the French Parliament. Although an ample enough majority was given him in the Chamber after the fixation of the annuities in Paris and the elaboration of a tax on German exports, it was believed that Mr. Briand had not demanded enough and only the difficulty of repudiating allied agreements prevented his overthrow.

Successor Named

But it was freely prophesied in political circles that on the return of Mr. Briand from London, if he had receded, if he had made fresh concessions to British opinion or to German recalcitrancy, then he would be certainly defeated. The name of his successor was discussed, for it was considered to be impossible that he could maintain the Paris accord intact. Mr. Poincaré, as usual, was put forward, but Mr. Viviani was also looked upon as the probable choice of Mr. Millerand. The President wished to avoid calling Mr. Poincaré as long as possible because he is in profound disagreement with his views. Unfortunately for the President, there can be no possible doubt that Mr. Poincaré is the only man who is really representative of the political sentiments of the present Chamber. However, Mr. Millerand, determined to exhaust every resource before calling Mr. Poincaré, in the first place chose Mr. Briand, and when Mr. Briand was threatened, turned his eyes toward Mr. Viviani.

So far as British wishes in this matter count for anything—though it is, of course, an utterly unfounded allegation that England in any way expressed an official opinion—they were, rather, that Mr. Poincaré should be called at once. As England saw the situation, no French Premier would have any real chance of success until Mr. Poincaré had been tried and, as the British expected, found wanting—until his policy had been put into execution and had definitely failed. Mr. Briand, from the English viewpoint, was an entirely acceptable Premier who would, in any case, try to preserve the entente cordiale. But while Mr. Poincaré was at his back, ready to fall upon him, it was considered that his taking of power was premature. For what it is worth, the British thought that it would be better to have Mr. Poincaré first.

Unpromising Outlook

The outlook then, on the eve of the London Reparations Conference, was most unpromising for Mr. Briand. Mr. Poincaré, it is true, has explained that he has been misunderstood, but nevertheless, he quietly took up several positions of advantage in the conflict with the Chief of State and his Minister. His election to the chairmanship of the Foreign Commission of the Senate was a most significant fact. The game, indeed, seems to be getting easy for him, since the Paris agreement had obviously become an entirely unworkable arrangement.

Soon after it had been accepted it was seen even by those who were responsible for it that it was not sus-

ceptible of being put into practice. In the first place, the excessive period of time during which Germany was called upon to pay—12 years—was impossible. No one can say what the conditions of the world will be two generations from now. The needs of France are immediate. Everything depends upon the possibility of mobilizing these credits at once. But no one would lend money on the prospect of the Allies being able to enforce payment from Germany 40 years hence. Mr. Millerand, indeed, came round to the view that it is better to obtain the largest possible amount in the shortest possible time.

Payment in Goods Opposed

In the second place, the payment in goods which was proposed under the Paris agreement was unwelcome to nearly all countries, who already are receiving too many German goods and are afraid of nothing so much as German competition in the markets of the world. But above all the 12 per cent tax on German exports was an absolutely untenable proposal. Even its authors have since tried to prove that a tax was not intended. The text of the communication to Germany is, however, clear. It was a tax on German exports which was instituted. Now this tax is said to interfere with the commercial liberty of nations, such as the United States, who are no parties to the arrangement. Moreover, it will probably be paid in large part by the Allies themselves, "who will thus be paying their own indemnity." Further, it is a fantastic notion that it will be possible to control German exports.

All these and other objections which were overlooked at the first moment gradually became very strong and thus Mr. Briand was put in the dilemma of having to sustain a thesis which everybody believed to be unsound or to stultify himself and be overthrown on his return from London. What was reckoned on by his adversaries was that in any event he would have to make concessions. As Parliament had declared that the utmost limit of concessions had been reached he would touch the Paris agreement at his peril. But how could he refuse to alter it or consent to its alteration in some respect? On the other hand, if he valued his political situation, how could he permit a single comma to be changed?

This was the apparently hopeless position in which he was placed and although his adversaries were aware that he was capable of clever combinations, sleight-of-hand tricks that would deceive Parliament, yet they considered that whatever he did he was at their mercy.

The "Strong Attitude"

That soon or later there will be a Poincaré Ministry, in spite of the opposition of the President, is absolutely certain. But the curious thing is that while Mr. Poincaré and the policy he is always understood to recommend are acceptable to Parliament and, indeed, express admirably the present temper of the Chamber, in the country there is a return to a more moderate

way of thinking. The country is fast losing its animus against Germany. It was an animus based largely on fear, and in spite of all attempts to arouse that fear people now refuse to respond so readily.

The one hope of Mr. Briand in these circumstances seemed to be to adopt what is called the "strong" attitude and in case of any reluctance on the part of Germany to acquiesce in the military sanctions should be instantly applied. Indeed, before he left for London there were many consultations regarding the possibility of another march into Germany. Mr. Briand to save himself was prepared to take a leaf out of the militarists' book.

LEAGUE'S ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

GENEVA, Switzerland.—One of the results of the Brussels financial conference in October last was the setting up, pending the establishment of an economic organization within the League of Nations, of a provisional economic and financial commission of the League, for which the collaboration of experts was secured. This provisional commission, which is composed of two sections, one financial and the other economic, each with 10 members, has held two sittings and has now sent out to all states members of the League of Nations two questionnaires.

The economic section, in order to carry out the Council's request to examine the difficulties experienced by certain countries in the import of essential foodstuffs and raw materials, considered that it should in the first place draw up a general table of the economic conditions which at the present time govern the communal relations between the different nations. As the documentary evidence at its disposal needed to be completed by up-to-date information on certain subjects, it was decided to ask the governments themselves to supply the necessary data.

In drawing up these questionnaires the commission does not claim to have made a comprehensive survey of the problem of economic relations between nations, but merely to have dealt with certain urgent problems of a practical nature regarding international trade. The first questionnaire deals with the following problems: (a) Questions concerning restrictions imposed on imports and exports. (b) Monopolies. (c) Unfair competition.

The second questionnaire deals more particularly with supplies of raw materials and foodstuffs, and is chiefly of a statistical nature. The governments to whom the questionnaires have been sent are requested to supply average figures for the period 1910-13 and for the years 1919 and 1920. This second questionnaire is divided into four parts, dealing with production, imports reserved for home consumption, export of home products and consumption. It also requires information if possible as to anticipated needs for 1921.

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STEPS TO IMPROVE VIENNESE STUDENTS

Efforts Made by the Faculty of Law to Raise the Inadequate Standards Reached by the Students as Result of the War

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria—A manifesto which has been addressed to the students of the University of Vienna by Professor Kelsen, dean of the faculty of jurisprudence, has been given great publicity in the Viennese papers.

"Amongst the melancholy conditions resulting from the war," says the manifesto, "is the fact that the greater number of university students no longer pursue their studies in a method necessary for the attainment of an efficient economic training. Although it is now more than two years since the conclusion of the peace, no real improvement in this respect has taken place. The attendance at lectures leaves much to be desired, and the level of knowledge revealed by the examinations has sunk to a depth which occasions the greatest anxiety. Not only has the general training of most of the candidates proved to be utterly inadequate, but it frequently happens that there is complete ignorance of the most elementary knowledge."

"In view of the great perils which the public might sustain from an inadequately scientifically trained, and consequently inferior, moral body of lawyers, the faculty of professors considers that everything possible must be done to remove these evils."

"The faculty has been occupied for some time in reforming the course of studies so as to bring them into harmony with the present-day conditions. The students are urged to make the utmost use of the facilities placed at their disposal by the university, in the form of teaching appliances, libraries, and seminars, and above all lectures and public exercises. The faculty of professors has further decided that the indulgence extended to candidates in examinations, which was only owing to the conditions occasioned by the war, will no longer be exercised and every one who fails to reach a sufficiently high average in all subjects will be compelled to come up for another examination. The students are begged to take notice of this warning, which it is hoped will not be without effect."

Level Declining

In explanation of the admonition of the law faculty, Professor Kelsen said that the faculty only decided to make this appeal to the students after serious consideration, and for the gravest reasons. "The intellectual and educational level revealed in the examinations had been steadily declining. It is quite conceivable that this condition may be due to the indulgence shown by the examiners to candidates who had taken part in the war. It would have been next to impossible to reject a student for lack of knowledge, who had hastened home from the front on a short leave to resume his studies, especially when some came wearing decorations for bravery, proving that they had been ready to sacrifice their lives for the common weal. Unfortunately, one could not prevent the indulgence shown to returning soldiers being shared by other students who had not been in the war. Especially in the state examinations, where several candidates are examined together, to reject one who did not know more, but also not less than a soldier, while allowing the latter to pass would be out of the question."

"And so gradually the demands made upon candidates in normal times were generally lessened. And now, two years after the war, little has been changed. The students have simply become accustomed to offering the minimum of work which sufficed to pass them through in war times. It is a remarkable fact that the candidates now hardly ever use any textbooks, or even law books, but only rely upon certain sets of questions and answers prepared by so-called 'crampers' or 'crammers'."

Attendance Fall Off

"The attendance at lectures has fallen off very greatly and hardly any students take part in the general exercises. Whilst in some of the other faculties, attendance at a certain number of lectures has been compulsory, in the law faculty the basis of liberty in instruction has been developed to the fullest extent, and to this is now due the almost empty lecture rooms. Steps will be taken in the new course of studies to change this condition of things. Today the position is such that if the candidates were called upon to comply with all the prescribed regulations of study probably 50 per cent or even more would fail to pass."

The annual step taken by the law faculty has given rise to lively discussion in educational circles in Vienna. It has long been recognized that as a result of the admittedly justifiable leniency of examiners during the war, the standard of university degrees has fallen considerably and many students have obtained their doctorates upon qualifications far below the level demanded in peace times. That it is questionable whether the falling off in intellectual attainments and the neglect of lectures and the study of textbooks may not be due to other causes not mentioned by the law faculty.

It is, however, extremely probable that very many students are absent from lectures, not because they are absorbed in the pursuit of amusement, but rather because they are compelled to work in various ways to earn their livelihood. For students in Vienna today life is hard and expensive. Room

NEW ZEALAND CAN SUPPORT HERSELF

Claim Made That Dominion's Home Consumption of Wheat Can Be Met by Cultivating 300,000 Acres of Land

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Agriculture is to New Zealand, as it is also to so many of the British dominions, the staple industry, and the country's progress can be traced in accordance with the development of primary production.

The annual report of the Minister of Agriculture, recently issued, contains some interesting information. Now that the question of immigration is so much to the fore, the statement of the New Zealand minister that the immigration of farm workers is being actively encouraged is of more than usual importance. In spite of the adverse climatic conditions experienced during the year, the export of wheat in the principal grain-growing districts is expected to constitute a Dominion record when the final returns are available.

The reasons, both national and economic, for New Zealand maintaining its wheat production sufficiently, at least, to supply local requirements have been further emphasized by recent events. Australia cannot always be counted upon as a source of supply and shipping facilities in southern waters have proved inadequate for requirements, whilst the world price of wheat, outside the Dominion, has risen to such a height as to be almost prohibitive as compared with the standards obtaining in New Zealand.

The present Dominion home consumption could be met by placing a total area of 300,000 acres under wheat at the normal average yield, and this acreage could be reached without difficulty, given a certain amount of encouragement.

Domination and Cane Sugar
Turning to sugar it will be found that the position is somewhat similar, for the dependence of the Dominion upon imported cane sugar could be appreciably lessened if a sound start be made in growing this important commodity. Tests already made have shown conclusively how suitable are the land and climate of New Zealand for growing beets of high sugar content.

The cattle position is satisfactory and a gradual but steady increase in dairy cattle is recorded. On the other hand the numbers of sheep, which reached a record in 1918, diminished for the year 1919, and the figures for the year under review, though not yet complete, indicate that a further decrease of well over 1,000,000 will be shown. The Minister of Agriculture said that "in view of the extremely important position occupied by sheep in the development of new country, apart from the direct production of wealth in wool and meat, a backward movement in our sheep stock is economically unsatisfactory."

The somewhat serious situation in regard to these useful animals has been realized and will no doubt be faced with the usual energy of the young Dominion. The contract under which the imperial government purchased the principal primary products, meat, wool and dairy produce, were continued for another year with the result that the branches of agriculture concerned in producing these commodities further participated in the prosperity which they enjoyed in previous seasons.

A Great Cheese Producer
In regard to cheese it may be said that New Zealand has now become one of the principal cheese producing and exporting countries of the world; and the expansion in this industry was such that no less than 60,000 tons of cheese were dealt with at the grading ports during the year. War conditions have substantially been responsible for the well-equipped cold storage facilities for cheese, with which the various ports are provided, and this will be an important factor in the future development of the trade, in regard to quality and the prevention of shrinkage.

The termination of the scheme whereby the imperial government agreed to purchase meat and wool, and the resumption of open market conditions after about five years of controlled and protected trading, will have a profound effect on these industries. Plans have been drawn up, however, by the government to meet any emergencies of finance which may arise, and the advice of the committee appointed in connection with the recent conference of producers and related interests will be at the disposal of the administration.

Back to Normal

There is good reason to anticipate that the imperial government will agree to provide shipping space for

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AEROPLANE THAT BALANCES ITSELF

Writer Shows Different Methods and Devices Used to Stabilize Aeroplanes and Keep Them Always Under Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Ever since the early days of flying the question of stability has been one of great importance. It was from the first obviously necessary to secure the quality that enables an aeroplane to be kept in control under all circumstances. Most machines of the present day are so designed that the shape and position of the fixed surfaces give a certain amount of inherent stability, and for the rest they rely upon the correct operation of the control surfaces. The Wright brothers in their early work, however, relied entirely upon efficient controls and expert pilots. But no sooner was practical flight achieved than many designers became convinced of the possibility of complete natural stability, others seeking a solution in mechanism that would automatically control the control surfaces.

As long ago as 1909 the latter was attempted, in some cases by means of the gyroscope, while in others air pressures were utilized. None of these were successful until the Droure stabilizer was invented, and this only concerned pitching movements, leaving lateral balance to the pilot. Much attention was also given to inherent stability, that is to say, self-righting secured by the shape and disposition of the fixed planes. And there were successes. The Dunne machine was one of the first; and it is now to be seen in the Burgess-Dunne type, as made in the United States of America.

British Solution
Mr. Handley Page, José Weiss, and others solved the problem by the adoption of bird-wing forms, as also did Mr. Etrich, the Austrian, whose methods obtained a vogue in Germany before the war. The British solution most widely known was that expressed in the B. E. types, of which the B. E. 2-C achieved fame as an almost perfectly self-balancing machine that, at the same time, was not a complicated contrivance, having wings of a form difficult to manufacture.

Mechanical stabilizers seemed for a time to be put out of court by the apparently more satisfactory inherent stability, although the latter inevitably is secured at some sacrifice of maneuverability, tending to make the craft unwieldy in landing in difficult air conditions. (It need hardly be pointed out that perfect stability, no matter how obtained, still leaves the task of safely landing entirely to the pilot.) But mechanical stabilizers have had a recent revival, as the work of Levasseur and of Saulnier shows.

CURTAILED FARM PRODUCTION SEEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Reports reaching the Department of Agriculture indicate no concerted movement on the part of farmers to curtail planting during the coming season, Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, announced yesterday. He added that the scarcity of labor and the desire of some farmers to plant overworked land in grass would decrease the size of the nation's crops.

"The situation is one where every farmer will be his own guide in the matter of planting this year," Secretary Wallace continued. "The farmer does not have the facilities of organization which would make a concerted movement possible. The small farmer will plant all that he and his family can handle."

"It does not pay to have a farm lay idle. More harm can be done by permitting a farm to grow in weeds than in any other way. The small farmer cannot afford to hire labor this year, and will put in grass all the land he and his family cannot care for. With the big farmer the situation is different. For several years pasture land has been planted in corn and other crops because of the extraordinary yield from the fertile soil. The well-to-do farmer will permit this land to grow in pasture again that it may regain its former fertile state. There will be a decided falling off in the planting of wheat, but other crops will be planted in its stead. The land will not remain idle."

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DETROIT

Egyptians Propose Farmers' Syndicate

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—With the ostensible object of improving and safeguarding the interests of Egyptian agriculturists, a meeting was recently held in Cairo in order to organize a syndicate of farmers. While it was proposed that the syndicate should play a controlling part in determining the main policy of the many cooperative societies which are being formed over the country, it appears obvious that the immediate object of its formation was the stabilizing of the price of cotton by holding up 2,000,000 kantaros or about a third of the total crop. Although the proposal appears to have been unanimously approved, there is little if any evidence that it will take practical form.

While it is yet too early to expect marked results, from reliable sources, it is gathered that the government places little confidence in the proposal, although it is very strongly in favor of developing the cooperative idea among the fellahs. The fact is, it must be admitted with regret, that the educated classes, who must of necessity direct such big movements, have not yet been able to demonstrate that public spirit which is essential to insure their success. This failing, which has been evident time and again in recent years, is a consideration which cannot be overlooked in devising a scheme of self-government in Egypt.

AID PROMISED TO COLLEGES IN ORIENT

NEW YORK, New York—Trustees of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Fund, will grant \$1,000,000 for the purpose of aiding colleges for women in the Orient, on condition that \$2,000,000,000 is raised by a special committee of the Women's American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society. The announcement was made here this week by Mrs. Henry W. Peabody of Boston, vice-president of the society. The money is to be used for buildings for the six colleges in Japan, China and India, which are supported by 12 cooperating mission boards.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland—On November 2, 1920, the royal burgh of Dornoch, in the Highlands of Scotland, voted under the Temperance (Scotland) Act with the following result: No change, 95; limitation, 7; and license, 160. That poll, however, was declared null and void in the Scottish law courts, on the ground that it was taken on a market day, the Town Council by a majority refusing to defend the action.

On February 10, 1921, the people of Dornoch were given another opportunity of declaring themselves on the drink question, and there has been a very considerable turn-over in the voting, the result being as follows: no change, 148; limitation, 8; and no license, 160. The drinking facilities of the town will thus remain unchanged.

License holders in Wick and Buckie, fishing towns in the north of Scotland, are to lodge petitions to set aside the polls in favor of no-license.

REPAIRING OF SYRIAN RAILWAY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—The French authorities are reconstructing the railway between Tripoli in Syria and Homs. The inauguration will probably take place on July 14 next, after which the traffic will be resumed.

Newcomb-Endicott Company
DETROIT

Sale of Silk Hose \$1.65 PAIR

For Women. Full-fashioned of pure thread silk.

Every pair of hose included in this sale is an article of absolutely first-class manufacture.

The bodies are made of good, heavy quality silk with heavily mercerized double tops and heels. Feet are heavily spliced. Every device that increases wear without detracting from appearance has been incorporated in these hose. You are sure of getting satisfactory service at a price that is low for silk hose—even at present-day values.

In fact, this is your opportunity to purchase an exceptionally good stocking at a substantial saving.

Your choice of black, white, dark brown and dark navy in all sizes 8½ to 16. Medium gray in sizes 14 and 16.

Main Floor

Distinctive Jewelry
Diamonds, Watches

Hugh Connolly & Son
State at Griswold, DETROIT
Pontiac (Mich.) Store, 12 N. Saginaw

D.J. Healy shoes
1426 Woodward Avenue
DETROIT
Presenting
CORRECT STYLES
Costumers to Gentlemen

Paris Cleaners and Dyers
WALNUT SIX
DETROIT, MICH.

Jacob & VanWormer Co.
Interior Decorators
Curtains, Draperies, Floor Coverings
Upholstering, Lamp Shades
Special Furniture
4th Floor University Building
35 Grand River Ave., East DETROIT

Whom Do You Wish to Remember Tomorrow?
MacDiarmid Candies
SEVEN STORES IN DETROIT

Spring Shoes
at the New Low Prices

EYES
Woodward and Adams
DETROIT

Himelhoch's
DETROIT
NEW TYPE WRAPS AND CAPES
A brilliant and elegant setting to the tailored suit or one-piece frock is achieved by these new wraps. Their originality and dash are entirely captivating.

The Russel Co.
1330 Woodward Ave., Detroit
LADIES APPAREL
of Style and Quality at Reasonable Price

Pringle Furniture Co.
FURNITURE OF QUALITY
Rugs, Linoleum, Pictures and Frames
431 Gratiot Avenue, DETROIT
D. PRINGLE, Manager

Kuhn's
Makers of High Grade Candies
1418 Woodward Avenue
DETROIT, MICH.
LUNCHEON SUPPER

The J. L. Hudson Co.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

A Great Savings Event in Women's Spring Coats and Wraps at \$42 and \$68

There are many straight line sports and General Wear Models, as well as those graceful, bewitching wraps that women will wear all spring and over light dresses in the cool of the summer.

The materials are those new luxurious velvets, bolivias, tricotines, twill cords, crepes, crinolines, rayons and harmonies in spring weights that women want because they look so good and wear so well.

We secured the coats at a good price and we are offering them at a price that is below their regular price.

These are coats that will appeal to women who appreciate real values and the fact that Hudson's does not advertise a sale like this unless there is something real to offer.

Hudson—Third Floor—Farmer Street Building

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

EFFECT OF CANADA PAYING \$25,000,000

Discussion of Dominion Government to Settle Obligation in New York Lends Encouragement to Financial Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The decision of the Dominion Government to pay off the \$25,000,000 of maturing obligations in New York on April 1 should leave a favorable impression in the United States. The government has considerable balances in New York which it will apply for this purpose, and in order to make up the remainder, gold to the value of \$10,000,000 is being shipped from here. It need scarcely be added that such action will also have a very good effect at home, especially in view of the large appropriations that Parliament is being asked to vote.

It is possible that the action of the government is being taken, with a view to paving the way for a favorable reception of certain railway loans, which undoubtedly will be offered in the United States during the course of the year. Parliament is being asked to authorize the loans to railways as follows: one to the Grand Trunk for \$22,000,000, another to the Canadian National for \$50,000,000, and a third to the Grand Trunk Pacific for \$25,000,000. The money is to be applied for the making up of operating deficits, to the meeting of deficits on fixed charges, and for the purchase of equipment. These loans will be guaranteed by the Dominion Government.

Prospective Railway Orders

Considerable orders for equipment for the government railways are in prospect. During the last three years over \$12,000,000 has been spent on locomotives, and a very large amount on cars; but these lines have not nearly enough rolling stock, the shortage having resulted in such an outcry from the prairies last fall, when every effort was being made to market the crop in a hurry, that the hand of the government is being forced in this matter.

The application made by the Canadian Pacific Railway to Parliament for authority to issue securities of a certain character would seem to indicate that the corporation also contemplates early resort to the money market.

Canadians engaged in foreign trade are very much interested in the report from London to the effect that the British Government will guarantee certain exports up to 25 per cent of the invoice price of goods on approved security, and especially in Sir Robert Horne's statement that this would not be confined to trade with default countries in Europe, but would be applied also to trade with British dominions. At first thought it is not considered that this can be of much benefit to Canada, for the credit would undoubtedly be granted for the purpose of assisting British exports, and certainly these, in so far as this country is concerned, are not languishing through inability on the part of Canadians to buy.

Interest in Exports

Canada is chiefly interested in proposals designed to promote exports of native produce through the providing of credit facilities. Much interest has been aroused through a report that a Canadian Foreign Trade Export Association is to be organized with a credit of \$25,000,000, which would provide credits for four times that amount. It is just possible that the government may have a connection with the proposal and that an official announcement will not be made until Sir Henry Drayton makes his budget speech.

That Belgium, which was granted a credit of \$25,000,000, not taken much advantage of it, is evident from the fact that while Canada exported nearly \$48,000,000 of commodities to that country last year the credit was only used to the extent of \$278,000.

Canadian business does not react to announcements of government policy as much as business in some other countries does, but beyond question the estimates placed before Parliament, which all told will amount to \$600,000,000, implying, as they do, continued heavy expenditure and taxation, must have a somewhat depressing effect on trade conditions. The continued heavy deficits on the government railways mean a continuance of the oppressively high railway rates. While undoubtedly there will be shifting of taxation at an early date, there is no possibility of a reduction in the general burden.

Business generally continues to improve steadily in the country east of the Great Lakes, but in the west, while improvement in the cities is reported, the rural districts do not respond as quickly. There is much less unemployment generally than there was, and steady progress in this respect may be looked for.

The reductions in railway wages that have been announced by a number of roads in the United States have aroused keen interest here, especially in government circles, for to the high wages set by the McAdoo award is attributed much of the bad showing made by the government railways. If reductions are made in the United States these will automatically apply to Canada.

TRADE BY AIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, England.—The value of British imports and exports by air during 1920 exceeded the £1,000,000 mark. The respective amounts were £677,047 and £239,108, and the grand total £1,016,155.

WHOLESALE PRICES CONTINUE TO DROP

United States Government Report Shows Decrease in Commodities for February

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Wholesale prices of commodities continued to decrease in February, with a drop of 5 1/2 per cent for the month or a total decrease of 33.5 per cent from the high peak prices of May, 1920, said the bulletin issued yesterday by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Food declined 7 per cent for the month, or 38 per cent from a year ago; building materials 7 per cent for the month, or 26 per cent below prices a year ago; farm products 5 1/2 per cent during the month, or 45 per cent for the year; cloth and clothing prices 4 1/2 per cent for the month and more than 44 per cent for the year.

Food and lighting prices dropped 4 1/2 per cent from January prices but still showed an increase of 15.5 per cent over prices a year ago.

Metal and metal products dropped 4 per cent in February and 22 1/2 per cent for the year; chemicals 2 1/2 per cent for the month and 9 1/2 per cent for the year; miscellaneous commodities, including such articles as wrapping paper, mill feed millings, bean, cottonseed meal and oil, lard, oil, rubber, newspaper, soap, tobacco and wood pulp about 5 1/2 per cent each for the month, and house furnishings 3 per cent during the month.

Of the 327 commodities included in the comparison, 207 showed a decrease for the month and 33 showed an increase. In 67 cases no change in price was recorded. Of these a majority were in food and clothing groups.

DIVIDENDS

The Federal Sugar Refining Company has declared the usual quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on the common and of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, both payable May 2 to stock of record April 22.

The Regal Shoe Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend No. 105 of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

The Union Twist Drill Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 3 1/4 cents a share on the common stock, payable March 31 on stock of record March 21. This is a reduction from 6 1/2 cents. The regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent was declared on the preferred stock, payable March 31 on stock of record March 21.

The Central Terebinth Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

GROWTH OF SUGAR TRADE IN ZULULAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

EMPANGENI, Zululand.—The sugar industry of Natal dates as far back as 1848, but it is only within the last 12 years that it has become a leading source of cane cultivation. Mills were established at Amatukulu in 1908, followed by the erection of another at Felexton, Empangeni and Umfolosi, and at the present moment the erection of a mill near to Gingindlovu is being contemplated.

During 1919, 52,623 tons of cane were crushed by mills in Zululand. In addition, large quantities were sent to Natal by non-concession planters in Zululand. The size of sugar farms averages about three hundred acres. Empangeni is geographically in the center of the cane industry of Zululand.

For the year ending March, 1914, the tonnage handled at Empangeni was 5777; at the end of 1919 the figures showed 11,068 tons. Non-handled tonnage in 1914 was 31,156, and in 1919, 78,591. Trans-ships in 1914 were 570, and in 1919, 1650.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, England.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

	Thurs. Feb. 11	Thurs. Feb. 18
Total reserve	£18,649,000	£18,649,000
Circulation	128,104,000	128,104,000
Gold	138,326,000	138,326,000
Other assets	102,078,000	102,078,000
Other debts	107,355,000	107,355,000
Public debt	11,910,000	11,910,000
Govt. assets	22,522,000	22,522,000

*Decrease.

Proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 14.80 per cent, compared with 13.75 per cent last week. Clearings through the London banks for the week were £269,044,000, compared with £276,910,000 last week and £277,470,000 in this week last year.

Treasury notes outstanding aggregated £207,741,000, compared with £207,908,000 last week. The amount of gold securing these notes is £28,653,000, compared with £28,638,000 in the previous week.

Rate is unchanged at 7 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Thurs. Feb. 11	Thurs. Feb. 18	Parity
Sterling	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$4.8665
France (Franc)	0.0874	0.0874	115.25
France (Belgian)	0.0724	0.0724	136.25
France (Swiss)	0.1727	0.1727	100.00
Lire	0.00214	0.00214	475.00
Outlets	0.00214	0.00214	475.00
German mark	0.1158	0.1158	223.00
Canadian dollar	0.714	0.714	70.00
Argentine peso	0.223	0.223	445.00
Draconian (Greek)	0.0153	0.0153	653.00
Peseta	0.166	0.166	166.00
Swedish kroner	0.2345	0.2345	234.50
Norwegian kroner	0.180	0.180	555.00
Danish kroner	0.1705	0.1705	586.00

CREDITS TO SOLVE ECONOMIC PLIGHT

Liberal Granting of These Is Said by English Writers to Be Key to Recovery of Europe From Present Depression

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It is generally admitted that the key to the recovery of Europe from its economic plight is the granting of liberal credits by the banks. This fact alone is sufficient to indicate the importance of the subject of credit in affairs of industry and economics. But other and more weighty considerations still have induced certain English writers to concentrate upon this problem during the past year or so. Their investigations and consequent proposals have been of a startling nature, but until the Literary Supplement of the London Times (January 27) reviewed their recent book "Credit-Power and Democracy," by Major C. H. Douglas and A. R. Orage, very little notice was given to them outside a very small circle of readers and thinkers.

The Times review means that public attention is now being called to the scheme propounded by these writers, and the fact that the crisis in the coal industry and the question of the prevention of war are both being analyzed in the book will amply justify such notice. How to reconcile the claims of the miners, the rights of the mine-owners, and the interests of coal-consumers is a problem sufficient to daunt the most able statesman; moreover, the coal problem does not stand alone, but is typical of a host of similar difficulties in other industries. And as for the question of the avoidance of war, there is no doubt that he would be a benefactor to the race who could smooth away the economic cause of international enmity. Major Douglas claims that his book will stand both these tests. When it is noted in addition that the problem of high prices is solved incidentally, it seems worth while to examine the proposals enunciated.

Credit and Industry

The first point to consider is the effect of credit issues in connection with industrial enterprises. If any individual firm be considered, the total disbursement at the end of the year is divided into two parts: first, the money paid out to the directors, shareholders, and workers—that is, wages, salaries, and dividends; second, overhead or establishment charges and cost of raw material. But the first set of payments are the only payments that the people connected with the firm receive, and they are evidently not enough to purchase the whole of the goods produced. That is, the total wages, salaries, and dividends paid in the industry are not enough to pay for the product. This being true of any one business, it must be true of all. Thus the community can never purchase all the goods it creates. This leads to the common evil, and one which is evident today, known as over-production. The market becomes glutted with goods; there is not sufficient purchasing power in the hands of consumers to buy them, thousands are thrown out of work, and there is a period of bad trade.

The connection between such a condition of things and war between nations is obvious. The need for foreign markets becomes urgent. This leads to commercial rivalry, and that is the parent of war.

It is pointed out that it is inherent in the present system that prices should rise. High prices were not caused by the war, as is proved by the fact that they were rising for many years prior to the war. The war merely aggravated the evil. Production is based upon the issue of credits, every issue of which tends to raise prices, for the reason that the purchasing power in the hands of consumers enters the market before the goods to which it corresponds—these have to be produced and do not appear until later. Thus the national schemes for the reduction of unemployment by putting in hand road-making operations, reclamations of foresters, and similar enterprises, useful though they are, have an inevitable tendency to raise prices, owing to the issue of credit for wage-payments.

How the Plan Works

The scheme propounded by Major Douglas is as far-reaching as the analysis is fundamental. Banking credit being the supreme factor, it follows that the control of credit is the master key of the situation. It is obvious that when bank credit is issued to a business firm it is based upon the expectation of the enterprise as a whole, not merely upon the standing of the proprietors, and depends on the efforts of the whole of those engaged in the business. It is upon this fact that the proposal under discussion hinges. The chief feature is the setting up of a Producers' Bank in every industry, based on the credit inherent in the producers themselves. From the time the bank is established all subsequent capital employed in the industry is to be contributed by the owners and the bank jointly. The goods produced are to be sold at a fraction of cost, the difference being made up by grants of credit by the bank. Thus every addition of goods to the market would be balanced by an issue of credit, simultaneously with the appearance of the goods on which it would be expended. The evil of inflation would thus be avoided. Prices would be fixed at that fraction of cost corresponding to the ratio between the rates of consumption and production. Thus when consumption was proceeding slowly, and production rapidly, price would fall and vice versa.

A notable feature of the proposals is the fact that they seek to bring about all that Socialists and reformers have desired, and yet without socializing the means of production. Nothing is socialized except credit. But the authors claim that the control of credit will solve the whole social problem. No confiscation is involved, no violent changes, no antagonism of class against class. There would be no disturbance of our delicate and complex commercial and industrial system, but a gradual transition from a system which is evidently not working efficiently to one that will satisfy the aspirations of the workers without injuring the interests of capital.

United Fruit Company
DIVIDEND NO. 87
A quarterly dividend of two per cent (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on April 15, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 15, 1921.
JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

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FINANCIAL NOTES

Price reductions of 10 to 15 per cent on about a third of its machines are announced by the International Harvester Company. Thrashers are reduced \$100, tractors \$150 to \$250, and gas engines \$10 to \$25. Reductions also are announced on farm wagons, plows and seeding machines of 15 per cent, and on cream separators 10 per cent. Reductions are made on estimated costs of raw materials after they have been written down to present levels and after adjustment has been made for reduced labor costs.

Subscriptions to the two issues of United States Treasury certificates of indebtedness, which closed March 15, aggregated approximately \$460,000,000, according to an announcement by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury. The Treasury called for about \$400,000,000, and the oversubscription was said by officials to substantiate their belief that the money market had improved and that future issues of these securities would find a ready market.

An International Industries Fair, with the support of the Netherlands Government, is to be held at Utrecht, Holland, from September 6 to 16.

Manchester, England, reports the leading cotton concern of that place, Horrocks-Creswell Company, has announced a cut of 30 to 35 per cent in some of the principal lines of goods.

IRREGULAR TREND IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Stocks were moderately unsettled in the first half of yesterday's stock market session, but made variable recoveries later when leaders were brought into play. Oils, motors and equipments made further rallies in the last hour but copper and the cheaper rails reacted. Call money was easier, with high 7 and low at 6. Sales totaled \$28,700 shares.

The close was irregular: Steel 80 1/2, off 1/4; Chandler 79, up 3/8; Gulf 32 1/2, off 1/4; Studebaker 66 1/2, up 1/4; Penn 35 1/2, off 1/4.

BANK OF GERMANY STATEMENT

BERLIN, Germany.—A statement issued by the Imperial Bank of Germany, as of March 7 (figures in marks) compares with the previous week as follows (last 000 omitted):

	Mar. 7	Feb. 28
Total coin and bullion	1,100,043	1,098,809
Gold	1,091,613	1,091,613
Treasury notes	22,732,952	21,982,203
Notes of other banks	1,176	1,502
Govt. discounts	55,228	56,431,329
Advances	8,940	15,522
Investments	192,022	185,588
Other assets	9,022,906	9,022,905
Notes in circulation	67,807,828	67,426,598
Deposits	15,875,047	17,251,068
Other liabilities	4,190,329	2,589,944

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday. March 11.75; May 11.81; July 12.25; October 12.75; December 12.97. Spot quiet, middling 11.60.

BURGESS LANG & CO.
500 Shares
Bay State Storage & Warehouse Co.
7%
Cumulative Preferred Stock

Dividends payable quarterly
Warehouses at Springfield and Lowell, Mass.
Unbroken dividend record since organization in 1913

Storage Warehouse business is not adversely affected by general business depression and stocks of such companies are classed as safe investments.

Price—\$90 per share
to yield 7 1/4%

Free of Massachusetts Income Tax

Burgess Lang & Co.
Members Boston Stock Exchange
SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON

500 Shares
Bay State Storage & Warehouse Co.
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SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON

MORE EMPLOYEES ARE OWNING STOCK

Wider Distribution of Shares in Smaller Units, Especially Among Own Workers is Plan of Many Concerns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Various factors have been at work for years seeking to establish a common ground upon which employer and employee might meet to harmonize their differences. While considerable progress has been made in the United States toward effecting more satisfactory relations, there is still a long distance to go as shown by the present controversies over wages that contribute to the delay in restoring more normal times. There is one factor, however, that promises to exercise an increasing influence in industrial as well as political affairs in the future, and that is the increase in the number of stockholding employees.

In 50 prominent companies at the beginning of this year there were 868,183 stockholders against 443,363 on January 1, 1919. The increased advantage to a concern to have its employees financially interested in the company through an investment, is quite obvious. Among the companies that have recently adopted the plan of making stock available for its employees are the various Standard Oil groups. The Standard of Indiana, which has just reported an unusually prosperous year, announces that its employees will get an opportunity to purchase shares on time payments to be deducted from their wages.

An idea of the value of the company, that the employees are about to enter into partnership with, may be gathered from a summary of the report for 1920. The net earnings were \$61,377,803, compared with \$34,604,417 in 1919. After reserving \$20,404,139 for taxes, more than double the 1919 appropriation, there remained \$40,973,464 for dividends, against \$24,807,793 in 1919. Earnings a share last year were \$11.65 on 3,521,532 shares of \$25 par. In 1919 the net was equal to \$28.69 a share on 300,000 shares of \$100 par then outstanding. The net result of these huge earnings was probably best indicated by the fact that the surplus account at the end of 1920 was \$115,830,811, which was \$10,700,000 greater than in 1919.

The Standard Oil Company of California is another one of the group to adopt this same plan. This company has voted to issue \$15,000,000 in stock to be sold to employees, who will be assisted in paying by bonus from the company. This will bring the total capitalization up to \$115,000,000. The stockholders have also voted to reduce the stock from \$100 a share to \$25. This company, too, has enjoyed a very profitable year, according to the annual report for 1920. The earnings were \$59,413,819, compared with \$48,566,327 in 1919. Also the report states that the surplus arising from the earnings was \$27,745,991, to which was added \$26,395,316 as a consequence of appreciation of producing property. These, with the previous surplus, give a total surplus as of December 31, 1920, of \$122,303,708.

It is expected that the increased financial interest will have a tendency to smooth out some of the difficulties between the employer and employee within certain groups without jeopardizing any public rights or benefits.

A few other companies and their number of stockholders compiled by the Boston News Bureau follow:

	1921	1920	1919
American Tel. & Tel.	125,599	120,440	112,420
General Electric	21,000	17,500	18,500
Standard Cons. Oil	24,358	13,468	9,328
Swift & Co. (3 cos.)	40,000	35,000	24,000
U. S. Steel (com.)	9,776	74,318	72,774

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Wheat prices declined yesterday, the close being 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 below the previous close, with March at 1.67 1/2 and May at 1.43 1/2. Corn also declined, May closing at 68 1/2 and July at 70 1/2. Asking prices for hogs were about unchanged. Provisions went up. May barley 67 1/2, May rye 1.37 1/2, July rye 1.17 1/2, May pork 20.80, May lard 11.30, July pork 12.12, May ribs 11.47 1/2.

PRICE FOR COPPER STILL UNSETTLED

One Concern Withdraws 12 Cent Quotation but Some Smaller Companies Sell Below That

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—Copper, which is one of the commodities that has got down to practically pre-war levels in price, has been marking time waiting for business until now there is a disposition to harden prices and curtail production further until conditions change. The 12-cent price for copper prevailing for about a week was withdrawn Wednesday by the interest quoting that figure.

The low price failed to stimulate business and it was said there was no reason to continue offering the metal at a price actually below the cost of producing. One reason for the withdrawal, it is said, was the strength in London.

Following the withdrawal of the 12-cent figure, inquiries for the metal increased; but the agency which had done business at 12 cents declined to quote that figure on the new prospective business.

The other large selling agencies continue to quote from 12 1/2 to 13 1/2 cents per pound, but several smaller producers have joined those willing to sell at 12 cents and as a result price has been cut to 11 1/2 cents.

In discussing the decision to reduce the output still further, leading authorities state that the action is being taken not because of any financial difficulties but owing to the low price at which the metal is selling. It is argued that there is little or no profit for most companies to produce copper and sell the refined metal at the prevailing market price.

LITTLE TRADING IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England.—There was some disappointment in the City yesterday following the announcement that the Bank of England's minimum rate of discount had been left unaltered at 7 per cent. Trading in securities on the stock exchange remained small and the markets hesitated. After having hardened the market was a reaction from the top in gilt-edged investment issues.

Continental loans moved irregularly and Russians were heavy. There was a rally in the oil group. Shell Transport & Trading was 5 1/2 and Mexican Eagle 5 1/2.

Industrials were good in spots. Hudson's Bay was 5 1/2-16. Kaffirs held well.

Consols for money 46 1/2. Grand Trunk 4 1/2, De Beers 10 1/2, Rand Mines 2 1/2. Bar silver 31 1/2 d. per ounce. Money 6 1/2 per cent. Discount rates—Short 7 per cent; three months 6 1/2.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND RESORTS

CAFES

THE GEORGIAN CAFETERIA
Wm. E. Smith
Vernon Phillips
Where only the choicest foods are served, at prices that make a joke of the high cost of eating.

GEORGIAN CAFETERIA
On Boylston and Washington Sts.
Entrance, 3 Boylston St., Boston
Another Georgian Cafeteria at 22 Dunster St., Cambridge.
—Near Harvard Yard

IF TASTY FOOD
IN A QUIET AND BEAUTIFUL ATMOSPHERE
APPEALS TO YOU WHY NOT TRY

THE SANITUNG RESTAURANT
Chinese-American Cuisine
241-243 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Near Massachusetts Avenue
A La Carte All Hours
Refined Music
Prompt, Efficient and Courteous Service

HOME MADE CANDIES
Special Luncheon
from 11:30 to 4 P. M. 50c

Chineses & Stores
Cor. Huntington and Massachusetts Aves.
Also 180-182 Massachusetts Ave., near Rhode
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FOUR PLAYERS
NOW IN SINGLES

Women's Lawn Tennis Championship of the United States Is Rapidly Nearing the End—Mixed Doubles Started

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

CHESTNUT HILL, Massachusetts.—Mrs. F. I. Mallory, who as Miss Molla Bjurstedt, won the title in 1915, 1918 and 1919 and the outdoor title the same year, Miss M. H. Zinderstein, Canadian outdoor champion; Mrs. B. E. Cole, 24, of North Andover and Mrs. W. H. Trumbull Jr., of Weston, are the survivors in the United States women's indoor singles championship tournament of 1921 and they will meet today on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club in the semi-final round match, the chief match being in the lower bracket where Mrs. Mallory meets Miss Zinderstein. Mrs. Cole should easily win her match.

Mrs. Mallory won her semi-final round bracket by defeating Miss Florence Ballin of New York in the fourth round Thursday in straight sets, 6-2, 6-3. The former champion profited by her contest of the previous day against Miss Edith Signourney and kept the match well in hand. Mrs. Cole won by defeating Mrs. F. H. Godfrey of Brookline in straight sets, the outcome never being in doubt. Miss Zinderstein had little difficulty in disposing of Miss Martha Bayard of Short Hills, New Jersey, and Mrs. W. H. Trumbull Jr. of Weston, won the other fourth-round match from Mrs. S. T. Crawford, Boston, in straight sets.

With the exception of one match, the second round of doubles was cleaned up and one match played in the third round. All of the favorites came through their second-round matches easily, but Mrs. Mallory and Mrs. L. G. Morris were given quite a battle by Mrs. D. C. Mills and Miss Florence Ballin in the third-round match played.

The mixed doubles were started, the feature match of this section being between Mrs. Mallory and W. T. Tilden Jr., world's champion, on one side and Mrs. Cole and I. C. Wright on the other. Tilden showed a slight lack of practice and Mrs. Mallory appeared to have played too much tennis during the day, having played two matches previously; but they won, 2 sets to 1, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3. Mrs. Cole was the individual star of the match making some wonderful shots and covering lots of ground. Tilden showed flashes of his wonderful playing. The summary:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S SINGLES

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Fourth Round

Mrs. B. E. Cole 24, North Andover, defeated Mrs. F. H. Godfrey, Brookline, 6-2, 6-3.

Mrs. W. H. Trumbull Jr., Weston, defeated Mrs. S. T. Crawford, Boston, 6-2, 6-3.

Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, defeated Miss Florence Ballin, New York, 6-2, 6-3.

Miss M. H. Zinderstein, Brookline, defeated Miss Martha Bayard, Short Hills, 6-2, 6-3.

DOUBLE—First Round

Miss Edith Signourney and Mrs. T. H. Cabot defeated Mrs. Allen Farmer and Miss M. R. Lincoln, 6-1, 6-0.

Mrs. F. H. Godfrey and Mrs. B. E. Cole 24, defeated Mrs. W. E. Russell and Mrs. C. H. Howell, by default.

Second Round

Miss Leslie Bancroft and Miss Phyllis Walsh defeated Miss Gretchen Ginn and Miss Martha Carey, 6-1, 6-0.

Miss Florence Ballin and Mrs. D. C. Mills defeated Miss Rosemond Newton and Mrs. J. L. Bremer, 6-1, 6-0.

Miss Edith Signourney and Mrs. T. H. Cabot defeated Mrs. B. F. Stans and Mrs. W. H. Pritchard, 6-4, 6-3.

Miss Martha Bayard and Miss Ceres Baker defeated Miss Anna Fuller and Mrs. T. P. Campbell, 6-3, 6-0.

Third Round

Mrs. F. I. Mallory and Mrs. L. G. Morris defeated Mrs. D. C. Mills and Miss Florence Ballin, 6-4, 6-4.

Mixed Doubles—First Round

Miss Phyllis Walsh and H. C. Johnson defeated Mrs. F. H. Godfrey and N. M. Voss, 6-2, 6-4.

Mrs. F. I. Mallory and W. T. Tilden Jr. defeated Mrs. B. E. Cole 24, and I. C. Wright, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3.

Miss Edith Signourney and A. N. Reggio defeated Miss Ruth Yerxa and Robert Marks, by default.

Mrs. S. M. Felton and Burnham Dell defeated Mrs. F. H. Godfrey and L. B. Rice, 4-6, 6-4, 6-1.

Mrs. T. H. Cabot and Joshua Wheelwright defeated Miss Anna Fuller and F. T. Pratt, 6-3, 6-4.

Mrs. B. F. Stans and J. R. Moss defeated Miss Winifred Whitlow and C. McEl. Winslow, 6-0, 6-1.

Miss Rosemond Newton and J. B. Penno defeated Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Butler, 6-4, 1-6.

Mrs. L. G. Morris and Leon de Turenne defeated Mrs. William Endicott and W. E. Porter, 6-3, 6-1.

Miss Louis Catus and L. F. Frost Jr. defeated Miss Dorothy Dill and F. H. Godfrey, 6-4, 6-3.

Mrs. G. W. Wightman and R. N. Williams 24 defeated Miss Leslie Bancroft and Harvey Bundy, 6-0, 6-3.

Miss M. H. Zinderstein and Henry Gould defeated Mrs. W. H. Pritchard and G. Guild, 6-1, 6-2.

VANCOUVER WINS

THE COAST TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Pacific Coast News Office.

SEATTLE, Washington.—Vancouver won the Pacific Coast Hockey League championship when they defeated Seattle here Wednesday night in the second game of the playoff by 6 goals to 2, taking the championship series by 13 goals to 2, the largest margin ever recorded in a playoff series on the Pacific coast. Playing a sound defensive game, Vancouver set out with the idea of keeping Seattle from breaking through, and sent only one

man on the forward line, keeping six in defense, and their tactics were more than successful.

In the opening period play was for the most part in the visitors' territory. Vancouver making only a few excursions toward the Seattle net; but when they did, they always appeared dangerous. After 17 minutes' play J. Adams secured in his own territory, and by a splendid run beat the entire Seattle team and sent in a hard shot which Holmes was forced to allow through for the first goal of the game. The second period opened with the visitors adopting more offensive tactics, and they opened up with a terrific attack on the Seattle goal, and before two minutes had elapsed had a lead of two goals. Harris intercepted a pass from Foyton and sent over a nice pass to Skinner, who quickly returned for Harris to place through the goal. Quickly the Seattle team got going again, and Lehman was called upon to save repeatedly. For some time it looked as if Seattle must score; but Lehman was in excellent form and kept the puck out of the net. Seattle pressed hard in the third period, and in two minutes Rowe sent over a nice pass to Foyton, who scored Seattle's opening goal. There was then a big bombardment of the Vancouver goal, and a minute later Morris scored, making the score 2 all. After Lehman had been called upon to stop two hard drives, Vancouver dropped their defensive play and opened up their best offensive of the games. After the period had been in force eight minutes, J. Adams broke through and placed his team again in the lead. Play became more even for a time, but the visitors were having the better of the play toward the closing period. With five minutes left to go, Vancouver set about their task in the same brilliant manner as they did on Monday, and MacKay sent over a pass to Skinner, which made the score 4 to 2. Quickly Vancouver returned and after a minute's play, Skinner again scored on a pass from Duncan, and immediately after the facer, Cook sent over a pass to Harris, who scored the final goal. The summary:

SEATTLE VANCOUVER

Riley, lw.....rw, Skinner

Foyton, rw.....rw, J. Adams

Morris, rw.....rw, Harris

Walker, rw.....rw, MacKay

Rickey, lw.....lw, Cook

Rowe, rd.....rd, Duncan

Holmes, g.....g, Lehman

Score—Vancouver 4, Seattle 2. Goals—J. Adams 2, Harris 2, Skinner 2 for Vancouver; Foyton, Morris for Seattle.

Spares—Taylor, W. Adams, Deslaur for Vancouver; Murray, Tobin, Manson for Seattle. Referee—Fred Ion. Time—Three 20-minute periods.

PENNSYLVANIA IS

SURE OF TITLE

Defeats Dartmouth College in

Intercollegiate Basketball

League Game at Hanover

HANOVER, New Hampshire.—University of Pennsylvania clinched the championship of the Intercollegiate Basketball League here Wednesday night by defeating the Green Quakers, 31 to 16. The Quakers' smooth, fast game overwhelmed Dartmouth in the Green's final contest of the season.

The Red and Blue five ran up a 10-point lead in the opening minutes of the game before T. H. Cullen '23 scored Dartmouth's first point. Free tosser With this advantage the Quakers were safely in the lead, and at no time thereafter could Coach George Zahn's charges come within 8 points of the visitors. The summary:

PENNSYLVANIA DARTMOUTH

Hunsinger, Miller, lf.....r, Heep

Rosenast, rf.....r, McGraw

Grayson, c.....c, Chamberlain

McNichol, lf.....lf, Yullen

Voegelin, rf.....rf, Cullen

Score—University of Pennsylvania 31, Dartmouth College 16. Goals from floor—Hunsinger 4, Grayson 4, Voegelin 3, McNichol, Rosenast for Pennsylvania; Yullen 2, Miller 2, Cullen for Dartmouth. Goals from foul—McNichol 8 for Pennsylvania; Cullen 4 for Dartmouth. Referee—Joseph Deering and Smith. Time—30-minute halves.

PRINCETON DEFEATS

YALE FIVE EASILY

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—The Yale varsity basketball team brought one of its most unsatisfactory intercollegiate basketball league championship seasons to a close Wednesday night when the Princeton Braves defeated the Elton 25 to 17. Princeton took the lead at the start of the game and Yale was never able to catch up.

M. P. Dickinson '22, Armand Legendre '21, and J. H. Jefferies '23, played finely for the winners. Yale was especially weak in shooting baskets from the floor, W. D. Ohley '23 being the only player able to get one in the second half. The summary:

PRINCETON YALE

Ople, Wadleigh, lf.....r, Cooper

Brauner, Jefferies, lf.....r, Flynn

Dickinson, Winfield, c.....c, Legendre

Adams, W. D. Ohley

Legende, Davis, lf.....r, Keck, Larner

Bergen, Wittmar, rf.....r, Alderman, deShour

Score—Princeton University 25, Yale University 17. Goals from floor—Jefferies 2, Dickinson 2, Legendre 3, Brauner for Princeton; Flynn, Cooper, W. D. Ohley, Alderman, Keck for Yale. Goals from foul—Legendre 9 for Princeton; Alderman 7 for Yale. Time—Two 30-minute periods.

FIRST GAME IS DRAWN

HAVANA, Cuba.—Dr. Emanuel Kaser of Berlin and J. R. Capablanca of this city drew their first chess game here Wednesday night, after the completion of the fiftieth move. Throughout the game the two masters struggled on even terms, exchanging queens on the thirty-eighth move. After that the game assumed the aspect of a draw.

WISCONSIN HAS
BRIGHT OUTLOOK

Represented by a Strong Indoor Track Team for This Season—Two Stars Off the Squad Leaves the Dashes Weak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office.

MADISON, Wisconsin.—University of Wisconsin is represented by a strong indoor track team this season. With the exception of the sprints the Badgers have a well-balanced team. The loss of W. R. Maleckar '20, through graduation, and R. F. Spets '22, through ineligibility due to low scholastic grades, has left the Badgers weak in the dashes. Both Spets and Maleckar were leading point winners.

Coch T. E. Jones is using A. J. Knollin '22, "W" man in the hurdles, in the 40-yard dash. He is using another hurdler, G. B. Stolley '22, in this event with Knollin. R. C. Mattox '21, J. P. Woods '22, and W. A. Field '22, are good dash men.

In the 440-yard event Coach Jones has P. A. Kayser '21, "W" who placed in the indoor conference last year, and E. W. Johnson '23, a new man, who is showing much promise in workouts. Besides these two men L. P. Klug '21, Lee McCandless '23, J. C. Holbrook '23, and L. W. McClure '23, are all capable of running a quarter in good time. C. L. Nash '21, captain of this year's team, is one of the best half-milers in the middle west. He is a two "W" man in track. W. J. Post '21 and R. O. Blodgett '23 led as Nash's running mates in the 880-yard run.

M. H. Wall '22, captain-elect of next year's cross-country team, and "W" man in track, is expected to repeat his victory of last year in the one-mile run. He has as his teammate in the mile Wellington Brothers '21, who has won three "Ws" in cross-country and one in track. As a third man in this event Coach Jones can use C. W. Wille '22. In the two-mile run H. C. Dennis '21, G. H. Finkle '23 and R. C. Noble '23, appear to be the best. The Badgers appear to be stronger in the hurdles than in any other events. Although A. I. Andrews '20, captain and star hurdler of last year's team, has graduated, Coach Jones has four other good men in this event. Knollin is a "W" man and scored high in all hurdle races last year. He won the low hurdles at the outdoor conference last spring. Stolley is a good hurdler, but he was out of the game last year. He is rapidly rounding into shape and promises to be a strong running mate for Knollin. H. W. Armstrong '23 and F. S. Newell '23, are both strong contenders for a place in the hurdles.

Dale Merrick '22 and L. L. Wilder '21 are both pole vaulters of much experience and both vault over twelve feet. McClure is also capable of doing 12 feet in the pole vault. Merrick placed in the conference last year and is a "W" man. In Basil Mowbray '21, P. M. Platten '23, and Armstrong, Coach Jones has a trio of six-foot high jumpers.

G. M. Sundt '22 is a "W" man in the broad jump and shot put. He jumps approximately 23 feet and is expected to place well up in this event. Besides Sundt, H. W. Capen '22, W. J. Reget '23, and Holbrook are doing the best work in the broad jump. Sundt is the best man in the shot put. H. E. Gude '22, J. J. Liskovec '21, and Malcolm McManis '21 are also showing up well in this event.

In the Illinois games the Badgers will be represented by Sundt in the broad jump and shot put, Knollin and Stolley in the hurdles, Armstrong in the high jump, Merrick and Wilder in the pole vault, and Nash in the 600-yards.

The one-mile relay team will probably be composed of Keck, Merrick, Johnson, and Nash. Ball Brothers, Wille, and Finkle or Dennis will make up the four-mile team.

ACADEMICALS LOSE A

RUGBY CLUB MATCH

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office.

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Edinburgh Academicals lost considerable ground in the Scottish Rugby football club championship on February 5 when two of their best men, A. T. Sloan and J. N. Shaw, their best back and best forward respectively, were helping Scotland to defeat Wales. The Academicals were defeated by Jed Forest at Jedburgh by 13 points to 3, and they must now be regarded as having followed Hawick, for the time at least, out of the running for the championship. Hawick and the Academicals had, after the games on February 5, met with three defeats each, as compared with two marked against Watsonians. Glasgow High School Former Pupils and Stewart's College Former Pupils.

The defeat of Edinburgh Academicals by Jed Forest was, on the date mentioned, the only result that affected the championship. The Watsonians administered a severe defeat to the men of Kelso, who did not score, and whose line was crossed no fewer than 18 times. Seven of these tries were converted by D. M. Berran. The Watsonians, as the score indicates, were far too clever for their opponents. The Kelso team had been doing poorly all the season, and had not won a championship game. The Watsonians, on the other hand, had scored 245 points in 15 games and conceded but 21.

The Former Pupils of Stewart's College had in the end a comfortable

victory over Edinburgh Institution Former Pupils; but it was not until the latter had lost their fullback, R. M. Weir, who played for Edinburgh against Glasgow in the recent inter-city contest, that Stewart's were able to go ahead. The Institution folk were leading at the interval by 1 point, a dropped goal to a try. With Weir off for most of the second half, Stewart's had matters pretty much their own way toward the end, and they won by 23 points to 4, Ivan Tait scoring 4 tries.

Heriot's Former Pupils had a good win at Falkirk over the players of that town, the latter being kept on the defensive nearly all the time; and Heriot's might even have won more easily than by 8 points had they handled better. Edinburgh Wanderers and the Royal High School had a ding-dong game and the school men were worthy winners by 5 points to 3. It was thought that Melrose, which team has come on a lot this year, and has done remarkably well for a small town with very limited resources in the matter of players, would have given Hawick a hard battle; but it was not so. The Hawick players were doing the honors, although they were perhaps at the score of 21 points to 3 would seem to show. Melrose, it should be mentioned, had to play for most of the second half without one of their men.

The Gala team was on a visit to Glasgow on February 5 to play the Academicals of that town, but it was no match for them, and they lost by 23 points to 0. In the schools' championship series, George Watson's College had two wins within a week, defeating the boys of Pettie College, whom they had not met for nearly thirty years. Watson's won by 6 points to 3, and they also defeated Edinburgh Academy by 1 try to 0. They had thus won all the school matches they had played this season, and had very rosy prospects of winning the championship. They have only Loretto to play. The Loretto boys were also undefeated, but had yet to meet Pettie College, Edinburgh Academy, Merchiston Castle and Watson's College.

IOWA SWIMMERS
ARE IMPROVING

This Branch of Sport Is Gradually Gaining Favor Among the Students at That Big Western University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office.

IOWA CITY, Iowa.—Swimming at the University of Iowa is still comparatively new as a recognized intercollegiate sport. In the past the Hawkeyes have not been able to develop aquatic teams which could compete successfully with swimmers turned out by other Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association universities, but swimming is gradually gaining in favor and support and by improving slightly each year it is the hope of the Old Gold soon to be able to stand among the leaders in the "Big Ten" in this sport.

This year Iowa scheduled four dual meets for the swimming season, and this opportunity for competition, together with the Conference meet, is serving to attract swimmers to compete for a place on the team. Coach D. A. Armbruster has at least two veterans who should be able to place consistently against the fastest competition in the Conference while other experienced men are performing in much better time than a year ago. E. A. Brown '22, a star among the Hawkeye sprinters last season, is again out for the Iowa team after delaying participation during the first few weeks of the practice season. All things considered he is the ablest swimmer on the squad, and in the dual meets last year he was successful in most of his events. Last summer Brown spent a number of weeks at the Hawaiian Islands where he improved his swimming, and as a result he is performing in better style.

Ross Clarke '23 and D. F. Boynton '22 are the next best men on the squad in the 100-yard dash. Brown, Clarke, and Cliff Shepherd '22 are the best men in the 40-yard dash, in which Brown is first. Shepherd is perhaps the best all around man on the squad and Brown. He takes the lead in the 220-yard and is likewise the star performer in the fancy dive event.

I. F. Weidlein '22 is another good man in the dives. W. F. Goodell '22, Capt. W. A. Anneberg '22 and Boynton are in the race for a position on the team in the 220-yard swim.

In the plunge for distance, Iowa has a consistent man in A. K. Forney '22, but while he may win points in dual meets it is doubtful whether he will be able to score against the best in the Conference in the "Big Ten" meet.

E. C. Holback '22 and J. E. Adams '22 are the other two members of the team who compete in the plunge. Iowa will be weakest this year in the 200-yard breast stroke and the 250-yard back stroke. P. O. D. Vedova '22 is the best of the breast-stroke swimmers, and J. P. Mills and C. L. Smith '23 compete with him in the event for a place on the team. In the back-stroke Smith is the best performer, with Mills and I. B. Weber '23 fighting it out for second place.

ROSS BREAKS RECORD

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Norman Ross broke the world's record for the 500-meter swim by covering the distance in 6m. 44.2-5s., Tuesday, lowering his previous record by 7 1-5s. The new record was made at the tank of the Illinois Athletic Club.

CLOSE OF RUGBY
SEASON IS NEAR

Two Matches Are Played on February 19 In Competition for the Leinster Senior Cup

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office.

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The end of the Irish Rugby football season for 1920-21 is showing above the horizon, its forerunner being the opening of the competition for the Leinster Senior Cup, for which two matches were played on February 19. Wanderers met and defeated Blackrock College, and University College, Dublin, accounted for Old Belvedere. It must be stated, however, that neither win was at all convincing, as the football shown was poor and the winners played much below their usual form.

Against Wanderers the Blackrock forwards put up a fine bustling game and, with a decided superiority in the loose, gave their outside men plenty of opportunities. The latter failed to make the slightest use of these, however, with the result that at half time the Wanderers led by 6 points to 0. The winners' play improved in the second half; but they could not break down the college defense, the final whistle sounding without any change in the score.

Judging by recent displays, University College should have obtained an easy victory over Old Belvedere. Such was far from being the case, and the score, 11 points to 3, by no means represents the run of the game. In spite of its lack of weight the Belvedere "back" stood well up to the opposition, gave his backs plenty of the ball. Mainly through slowness on the part of the halves, however, the backs were never really set going in attack, although their defensive work was very sound all through. The University College wingers also were not too good, faulty handling letting them down more than once when well placed, and they hardly deserved to win the scores. If either of these teams mean to progress much further in the competition, a considerable improvement will have to be manifested.

Following their defeat by Shelbourne in the final round of the Dublin competition for the Irish Association Football Cup, Bohemians ran up against St. James' Gate, to decide which should appear in the Leinster Senior Cup final on March 17. The Bohemians played a very poor game until the closing part of play, when they showed a slight improvement, but the "Gate" defense was remarkably sound, and enabled the St. James' men to gain a well-deserved victory by 2 goals to 1. The winners, although not quite at full strength, proved themselves a well balanced side, and it is to be expected that they will carry the Bohemians to victory by the narrow margin of one goal, the final scores reading 2 to 1.

In the match between Dublin University and Three Rock Rovers play was very uneven. Neither side was at full strength, and in the opening half the Trinity men quite overran the opposition, holding a lead of two clear goals at half time. In the second period the Rovers showed marked improvement and began to rule matters. They leveled the scores and then the Dublin men scored again, but the Rovers once again drew level and pressed so closely that only some brilliant work by the Trinity goalkeeper prevented them notching a winning goal just on time. As it was, the game ended in a draw of three goals apiece.

Crossing over to England, the Dublin University Hare and Hounds team did not have a very successful tour against English cross-country clubs. Running against Oxford University, the Irishmen missed the trial quite early on, with the result that only one of them finished. Practically the same thing occurred in the fixture with Thames Hare and Hounds. In this case one of the home side made the initial mistake. The Irishmen, all fairly close up, followed him and consequently had more than an extra mile to cover before they regained the course. This, needless to say, robbed the result of all interest.

QUEEN'S PARK RANGERS WIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday).—In the Third Division of the Association Football League here today, Queens' Park Rangers defeated Plymouth Argyle, 4 to 0.

AMUSEMENTS

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Broughton	11	7	0	209	111	58.52
Rock. Hornets	14	10	2	212	189	57.69
Warrington	14	11	2	228	221	55.55
York	11	10	1	164	190	52.37
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EDUCATIONAL

SECONDARY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Secondary education for all seems an extravagant ideal in these days of economy, but it is the economy campaign itself that has brought this question into the foreground of English educational affairs. When questions of finance are being considered, there are two points that count. Not only is there the amount of money involved, but there is the question as to the value received. And it is the latter consideration which the more acute students of the educational situation are investigating. Especially in this case, in connection with the relationship between the elementary school and higher educational institutions. The Times Educational Supplement has drawn attention to the significance of the London figures in the new volume of education finance statistics for England and Wales. The average expenditure per child in the public elementary schools of England and Wales for the year under review (1918-19) was £4.18s. 6d. In London the corresponding figure was £10.18s. For this extra £4 per child there is a very little extra benefit received by the children of London, and there are thousands who do not get the educational advantages they would secure outside London.

This is perhaps a startling statement in view of the acknowledged efficiency of the London education service. The fault lies in the realm of policy, say the educationists. London has not led the way in the recent tentative approaches toward a more modern policy that have been made by some authorities. While Middlesex and other advanced areas are forging plans for secondary education for all children, London is working the old system—efficiently, perhaps—but out of harmony with modern requirements. It is generally recognized that the greatest evil of the area of education which commenced in 1870 was the gulf which separated the elementary school from the secondary. This great class cleavage still dominates the educational system of the London education committee, and is inherent in its present policy. The duality is objectionable to educationists not only on the highest grounds, but, what is very much to the point in times when expenditure is being closely watched, it is also uneconomical.

At present only 16 per cent of the children in the elementary schools of London of the age of 11 pass into a higher type of school, and less than half of these go into a genuine secondary school, the remainder of the 16 per cent being accommodated in trade or central schools. The central schools provide a higher elementary training. Within a few years the London County Council will probably have made arrangements for the number of children receiving some sort of higher education to reach about 20 per cent. This limit at once condemns the London policy. The free places committee would not admit that 20 per cent is the measure of the proportion of children who are fitted to receive higher education. The London authorities themselves have also admitted this as is proved by the recommendations in a letter and memorandum on "The Development of Education in Public Elementary Schools" which have just been issued to London head teachers. The recommendations in this circular have an educational interest and, in addition, an important bearing upon the subject of secondary education for all in that they show the need for something more than the ordinary elementary curriculum for the great bulk of children between 11 and 14.

The suggestions evidently aim at reproducing in the elementary schools many of the most admirable features of the secondary schools. The chief recommendations are that teachers of children in the upper classes should be qualified in particular branches of the curriculum and that specialization should be the rule; that private study, sectional teaching, libraries, and home work under paid supervisors should be organized; that the prefect system should be introduced, and outdoor games organized; and that the curriculum should include a thorough grounding in English and literary instruction, in practical arithmetic, geometry and other drawing, natural science and handicraft. It is easily seen from this summary that there is only needed the addition of another language and a little more mathematics to convert the scheme into that of an ordinary secondary school. The question thus arises, why not go the short step further, and transform the whole elementary school system with its fractional specialization into secondary education, and convert it into a preparatory and a junior secondary system?

In making this proposal The Times Educational Supplement points out that the result would be a simplification of the present costly complexity of education in London. There would be no need for scholarship schemes for young children, and no use for central schools. These latter are already suspects in the eyes of teachers' organizations, where it is commonly asserted that they provide only a sham secondary education. Under the proposed new system they would be converted into higher secondary schools and could then form part of the unified scheme by which children would pass from the primary section to the junior secondary section, and then, if fitted, to the higher secondary and possibly to the university or technical college.

The question of buildings would not be difficult. That is part of the economy of the scheme: for the present elementary schools would be suit-

able in most cases for the primary and junior secondary sections, and those that were not could be adapted with the help of army huts.

An advantage of the proposal would be the abolition of the need for determining who shall proceed to secondary schools at the age of 11 and who shall not. The junior scholarship examination would be unnecessary, and its disappearance would probably be unregretted.

But the chief advantage attaching to the adoption of the scheme would lie in the fact that it would bring efficiency into a just relationship with expense, declare the educationists. The accusation of the select committee, which inquired into educational expenditure, that there was financial "luxury" in the education service was held by educationists to be quite unjustifiable, but the criticism that the money is not spent in the wisest way, and the criticism made by people who have no connection with the select committee, would at once be met. For the same expenditure, or expenditure on the same scale, London (and this could apply to the rest of the country) would obtain a unified, efficient and complete educational system.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE

Previous articles on Australian universities appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on February 12 and 25.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—Though the State of South Australia has an area larger than that of either New South Wales or Victoria, a very considerable part of it is undeveloped and lies far removed in the interior of the continent. The population of the State is mainly settled in its southern regions round Spencer Gulf and is considerably smaller in number than that of the two principal states. As in them, however, about half of the whole people live under urban conditions. The city of Adelaide leaves only 225,000 out of 450,000 in the agricultural districts and the other towns of the State.

This peculiar aggregation of population leaves a very wide gulf between the Australian city and the country, or "back blocks," and while on the one hand, Adelaide like Sydney or Melbourne has all the amenities and complexities of life that modern civilization affords, yet South Australia beyond a radius of some hundred or hundred and fifty miles from the capital is very primitive in its conditions. This necessarily means that the students of the University of Adelaide are mainly drawn from the city and its environs and its circumstances are very much those of any urban university. It has no specially strong agricultural side such as is found in many of the universities of western America.

The university is the third in age among the Australian universities, having been established in 1874 with endowments of £40,000 provided by Sir W. H. H. and Sir Thomas Elder. A land grant of 50,000 acres was made by the government of the State, but this was subsequently resumed and a capital money grant of £40,000 was substituted, the government also setting aside a yearly sum from public funds for maintenance. In 1911 the annual grant was considerably augmented and movements are now on foot to secure from the government a further increase and the university is doing a good deal of support. Adelaide has the reputation of being one of the wealthiest cities in Australia in proportion to its size, and the university has secured a good deal of support from prominent citizens.

In 1897 Sir Thomas Elder added to his previous benefactions a legacy of £25,000, and recently Mr. Peter White has presented considerable estates, including a mansion house, especially for the maintenance of the agricultural work of the university. The total endowments now amount to over £250,000. Certain of the mining companies operating in South Australia give annual contributions for scholarships and other university purposes, and there are many indications that its wealthy alumni have the interests of the university in mind and will not be content to leave its support solely to public funds.

Adelaide is one of the most beautifully planned of all great cities and its central portion is entirely surrounded by a belt of park lands beyond which the modern extensions of the city have taken place. The university upon its foundation was allocated on the inner edge of these park lands, a small site of five acres which lies adjacent to the public library and museums of the State. Being surrounded, therefore, by open ground it does not at first appear that the university site is cramped, but this is undoubtedly the case and in comparison with the universities of Sydney and Melbourne, Adelaide is badly handicapped for want of room. Though steps are now in contemplation for the extension of the university buildings, it does not appear that these can properly be carried through under present conditions, and it cannot be long before the natural growth of the institution will compel its removal to a new site or a large extension of its present area at the expense of the surrounding park.

It is somewhat extraordinary to find that such an extension should be looked upon by certain citizens as an undemocratic encroachment at the expense of the community, for in a very real sense the university should be regarded as the crown of the educational system and in no way a possession of the favored few.

The university has a fairly stocked library of its own, but it also assists in the management of the public library, museum and art gallery close by where are housed collections of books, etc., of which the city may

well be proud. An archives building has recently been erected and there are being gathered the records of the State, both public and private, since its foundation early in the nineteenth century. Though the professors of the university take a considerable part in the management of the public library in their individual capacities, it does not appear that its work is so closely associated with that of the university as is fitting in a city of the size of Adelaide. Great mutual support would be afforded and the cause of Australian learning greatly furthered by close interrelation of the libraries and museums of the university and the State.

To a greater extent than in other Australian cities the University of Adelaide takes the leading part in the intellectual life of the community. Admirable courses of public lectures are given annually by the professors and are very well attended. The professors have for many years been a very distinguished body, and on the one hand provided investigators and teachers of the highest repute to the great English universities, and on the other hand, been recruited from among the most promising of the younger English or Scottish scholars. An admirable spirit of learning prevails throughout the staff, and it has always been realized that the true strength of a university lies not in its governor, its buildings, its equipment or its numbers, but in the character and attainments of its professors. It is on such a basis that the reputation of Adelaide has been founded.

The South Australian School of Mines and Industries is adjacent to the university, but is under a separate governing body. A joint board arranges for close relations between the two bodies, but it is probably a disadvantage that there is not full amalgamation. This would insure a wider outlook to the professional school of technology and would place the university in its right position as the supreme head of all higher education within the State. Graduates in civil engineering as a rule enter the state or federal public works departments, which carry out practically all the large national engineering works. The mining industries of Australia are not able to absorb all the graduates in mining engineering and many find their way to larger fields abroad.

There are no residential university colleges at Adelaide as there are in Melbourne and Sydney and students make their own arrangements for residence. This does not mean, however, that there is no social life, for on the contrary the contact and spirit among the students is strong. There are splendid playing fields in the parks close to the university and no sports ground could be much better situated than is the university oval. The union is well organized, but as yet can hardly compare in facilities with those of two older Australian universities.

Like all other Australian universities, Adelaide suffers from having no principal or other professional head who can speak and act with all the weight of the professorate behind him. The chancellor, and vice-chancellor are laymen who serve in an honorary capacity. The chairmanship of the professorial board is only a temporary office and casts an impossible amount of executive work upon the shoulders of the active and busy department who is already overburdened with undergraduate teaching. The registrar, the executive head of administration, is rather an official than an academic person and the university, therefore, tends to suffer in its corporate capacity and to fall too much under lay control. Were a better system adopted it is probable that a larger staff of lecturers and demonstrators would be established and distinguished professors set free from the drudgery of so much undergraduate teaching which now hampers their opportunities for research.

AN INSTITUTE OF POLITICS

An institute of politics has been announced by Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, to hold its first session this coming summer. The object of this institute is to advance the study of politics and to promote a better understanding of international problems and relations. It is proposed to bring together for a month or six weeks each summer a selected group of eminent scholars and special students; to offer courses of lectures by men of national and international distinction; to organize round-table discussions by members of the institute; and to provide facilities for research and intensive instruction for students in special fields.

The subject chosen for the first session is "International Relations." It will be treated in its historical, political, industrial, commercial, and institutional phases. The round table conferences will be charge of professors from American colleges and universities. The lectures are to be open to the public, but classes and conferences may be attended only by members of the institute. Membership in the institute is limited to members of the faculties of colleges and to those to whom, by reason of special training and experience in the field of politics, invitations are extended.

Members of the board of advisers are William Howard Taft of Yale; Archibald C. Coolidge, professor of history at Harvard; John Bassett Moore, professor of international law and diplomacy at Columbia; Philip M. Brown, professor of international law at Princeton; Edwin A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia; Jesse E. Reeves, professor of political science at the University of Michigan; Edward A. Birge, president of the University of Wisconsin; W. W. Willoughby, professor of political science at Johns Hopkins University; Harry Pratt Judson, president of the University of Chicago; and James Scott Brown of Washington.

SIGNS OF ACTION IN FRANCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The French Parliament is conscious of the necessity of reforming and encouraging education in France. France is traditionally a great intellectual center—ever since the days when Abelard made Paris a place of pilgrimage for all who valued theological and philosophical speculation. It is generally felt that to allow art and education to languish is to permit the definite decline of France. Yet, although this was realized and expressed in the discussions which took place in the Chamber when the budget of public instruction was brought up, in the face of the practical difficulties the deputies were inclined to do little to reestablish the University of Paris as a force and influence in the world.

Edward Herriot brought forward the education budget and pleaded for better salaries for teachers. The recruitment of teachers is giving much concern. It is no wonder, when their payment is contrasted with that of soldiers. A professor of the highest qualifications begins at 8000 francs a year and finishes at 14,200! The ordinary teacher begins at 3600 francs and finishes at 7000! Why should anybody pursue arduous studies, asked Mr. Herriot, in order to obtain a salary equivalent to that of the lowest grade of under-officer?

Of course there are many reasons why the profession of teaching will always be chosen in preference to the profession of soldiering, nevertheless it is true that a real educational crisis has been reached in France. Not only the quantity but the quality of teachers has suffered. Mr. Herriot related how in one of the normal schools, the most preposterous replies to questions concerning French literature were given. The author of "Les Lettres Persanes" was given as Voltaire or Rousseau. Alphonse Daudet was credited with the authorship of the "Lettres Provinciales." Very few of the pupils knew who was the author of "La Henriade"—some of them suggesting Molière and others Hugo. As for "Le Mariage de Figaro," Marivaux and Molière were named. Precisely in the same way the most absurd replies were given to questions in history and mathematics. These are the future teachers of France!

Mr. Avril added that similar tests were made in thirty-five primary normal schools and the results set out in the report of Mr. Herriot were relatively honorable. The average degree of instruction was even lower. One of the first remedies was to improve the salaries. It was therefore proposed that in secondary education the uncertificated teachers should be paid from 5000 to 12,000 francs, the "licenciés" 8000 to 14,000, and the "agrégés" from 11,000 to 17,000, in the departments.

Charles Dumont called attention to the efforts made on the other side of the Rhine to convince the people and the Parliament of Germany of the necessity of strengthening German research. Would France do less than thousands of francs for the laboratories, for the Collège de France, for the Museum, for the Sorbonne? He revealed the distress of the laboratories. Mme. Curie, the famous chemist, was only given 12,000 francs a year. Mr. Brany who made the use of wireless telegraphy practically possible, was obliged to give lessons in order to live. Further, while learning was thus neglected, a bad system was followed in the schools. The curriculum was too charged for the young intelligence. Today the child has not time to reflect.

The Minister of Public Instruction, Leon Berard, agreed that it was necessary that a teacher should gain as much as a corporal, and a professor as much as a captain. It was a question of the intellectual future of France. Today the members of the teaching corps were worse off than the lowest ranks of manual workers. That was why it had recently been necessary to form a sort of trade union of intellectual workers. The minister therefore expressed himself in full sympathy with the proposals for a radical reform but the object of education should be better understood. It was to develop the reason, and to apprentice the child to half a dozen professions, to shape life's purpose and not to range in juxtaposition diverse specialties.

While it was true that French laboratories were becoming veritable hovels it was not necessary to despair of French savants, for many of the greatest discoveries had been made in miserable laboratories. In the end a revision of salaries in every grade of the teaching profession was decided upon. They remain very low but they are considerably better than they were. Scholarships to the value of 11,000,000 francs were proposed by the government. Finally after discussion 3,000,000 more were granted.

Paul Appell, the rector of the Académie de Paris, in the course of an interview has declared that the Paris University is in a deplorable condition. It is struggling with enormous difficulties. It requires enormous ground and buildings. The resources of which it disposes are altogether inadequate. It depends upon the payments of pupils and the subvention of the state. It is not desirable to raise the former, and the state gives precisely the same subsidies this year as in 1914. But the expenses have aug-

mented at least fivefold. The price of coal, of chemical products, or glass or descriptions has increased in fantastic proportions. As a fact the budget of the university has gone up to 4,756,237 francs, while the state only contributes 267,832 francs. There is thus a deficiency of nearly 4,000,000 francs.

It is very sad to consider the situation of the authorities at this moment when students are coming to Paris from all parts of the world. When they see the utter need of the Paris University will they not go to other universities, in Switzerland, in Belgium, and perhaps in Germany? Nothing can be more feared, said Mr. Appell, than a proper system of education and of research. Research is more than an investment. It is sowing for reaping afterward. But nothing is being done to develop natural science and the application of natural science. Mr. Appell pleads especially for laboratories of research. As for the lack of buildings, it is almost incredible. The classes are crowded to excess. It is hard to find a place in which to start a fresh course. It is almost impossible to discover a room in which to put a precious collection of letters and papers recently given to the university. The last faculty searched vainly the space for its library. There seems to be no immediate hope that these defects will be removed. If Paris is to be a capital of education and natural science it is necessary to reconstruct the university from top to bottom.

All this may seem to be very doleful, but it is in reality a cheerful situation. It is that the needs are being realized, ambition persists, and a vigorous propaganda for the enlargement and the reform of French scholastic institutions is being conducted by educationists and by public men.

ONTARIO'S PLANS TO AID UNIVERSITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—The plea of the universities of Ontario for adequate financial recognition has been reported upon by a royal commission. The commissioners recommend an increased expenditure amounting to several million dollars for the improvement of the educational system of the Province.

The report deals with the claims of Queen's University and Western University as well as with the University of Toronto which hitherto has laid claim to more or less of a monopoly of provincial assistance. With this degree of recognition has also come the hope that higher education in the Province is finally to be decentralized and established on a regional basis with unquestionably greater facilities for young people of all districts to enjoy the privileges of university instruction.

While \$300,000 will not be sufficient for the program of London's university, which serves all of the populous western Ontario district, it will nevertheless enable the board of government to make a start. A campaign will be launched to interest private individuals in the university program. As well as county and other municipal authorities throughout the western part of the Province. While this campaign has not even been commenced yet, the university authorities have assurances already from several individuals of grants to the university totaling \$550,000. These gifts, for the most part, would not have been available if the university had not first received recognition from a responsible body like the Legislature, and the action of the royal commission is widely approved. It is classed as a victory for Western University and decentralized education, according to Dean Fox of Western, who says:

"A commission comprising discriminating men with leisure to investigate has unanimously recognized our contention that regional universities will make the benefit of higher education available to a greater number of the young people of Ontario. Half a loaf is of course better than no bread but we know that the growth of attendance will overgrow in five years the building we will be able to erect with the government's assistance and the individual help we will be able to obtain to supplement it."

"The commission was impressed by the fact that the higher percentage of students enrolled in every university comes from the immediate vicinity. This is true of Toronto University as the commission found. Parents have a sentiment that their sons and daughters should not go too far from home, and as a result many of them have had to do without university training."

Western University has received for some years annual grants from the provincial government, but on a settled basis of policy, and not on a scale as large as that now approved. Western receives yearly a large appropriation from the city of London but not large enough to permit consideration of new buildings for the arts department and for other departments. It is for these needed buildings that the capital sum of \$300,000 is to be provided by the province.

In dealing with salaries of university professors the commission considers there should not be absolute standardization of the salaries of full professors. Increases should not be made merely according to length of service. There might be an ample minimum, but the maximum should be reserved for those who have either done real work in extending the realm of knowledge or are possessed of singular power of teaching.

The law of salary by seniority has weakened many a university. The universities should be free to offer a few salaries above the average to secure men of special distinction.

EDUCATION NOTES

A comprehensive course dealing with the regulation of public utilities and conducted not by theorists but by members of the bar whose actual work gives them a first-hand knowledge of the problems involved, is a late addition to the curriculum of the Yale School of Law. The purpose is to give the student the benefit of a broad practical experience in a special field of commonly acknowledged importance and one where there is a great lack of specially trained lawyers. Commenting on the practical value of this latest extension of the instruction offered by the Yale School of Law, Dean Thomas W. Swan, formerly a practicing lawyer in Chicago, says: "Public utilities, including transportation companies, are important, because they represent the investment of, roughly, one-sixth of the capital of the country. They are still more important because they number of essential each work of the political, commercial and social machinery of the country, that this machinery cannot function adequately, if it can function at all, unless these public services are properly performed."

A cooperative school of commerce and finance where students can "earn a living" at the same time as they are established next fall by Northeastern College, Boston, Massachusetts. Students will work four hours in the morning in business houses daily and study three hours in the afternoon. This program will be followed for three years. During the fourth year the students will give their full time during the day to business pursuits and still attend college on a certain number of evenings each week. At the completion of the fourth year they will receive the degree of Bachelor of Commercial Science.

KEYNOTE OF KINDERGARTEN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Purposeful activity in a social environment is the keynote of the modern kindergarten, as against the formal, teacher-directed exercises of the past, says a recent issue of School Life. The kindergarten of today with its small tables and chairs grouped informally around the room, the children sitting either at the tables or on the floor, looking at picture-books, building houses, and so on, is then pictured.

Children, seated around checked tables, building with clay blocks at the dictation of teacher, may present an edifying sight to the orderly eye of the school principal, says the article, but what of the "whole-hearted" aspect of education? So the kindergarten of today begins with the interest of the child, his desire to handle things, to play with them, and to find out what he can do with them.

In the kindergarten, children building houses and stores have a common idea, the different kind of buildings in a community. These children have gone through the natural stages in using materials since they came to the kindergarten. They have experimented with sand and clay, with blocks and with paper and scissors, and they have discovered what they can make with each kind of material. Crude furniture, pat-a-cakes, and inclosures which they call "houses" have been the results of this individual experimentation.

As their kindergarten experience grows and deepens through excursions and conversation, pictures, and stories, the children begin not only to relate their own ideas, but they begin to relate their activities to those of the group. Instead of making a little paper mat or a sewing card which is taken home when it is finished, at the end of the morning, as used to be the practice in the kindergarten, the children's interest in what they have made begins to extend over a longer time than one morning. The house must have more details added next day. A fence must be built around it, or it must be brought into relationship with the store that the little neighbor has made. And as the community idea begins to grow clearer the children become more absorbed in the project, and it is carried on over longer periods. In this type of work the children not only are gaining the valuable habit of holding to the accomplishment of an idea for an extended time, but they are learning to share in the interests of the group, and to relate their ideas to those of other children.

WORK OF BURNHAM COMMITTEE UPHOLD

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Burnham Committee and the standard scales of salaries have recently weathered a storm of opposition which amounted to a crisis. The cause was the public outcry against governmental waste, and it was aggravated by the fact that educational expenditure was confused with the expenditure of departments which had recently come in for public censure.

The agitation was greatly strengthened by the report of the select committee which had been appointed to inquire into departmental extravagance, and which issued its findings with regard to education during the closing days of last year. This document for a time greatly stimulated the attack upon education, and was an important factor in bringing about the crisis. It did not go unchallenged for long, however.

F. J. Leslie, secretary to the Association of Education Committees, in answer to the charge of financial laxity in the education service points out that "no branch of national expenditures is under such efficient and practical control as that of education. The local estimates are prepared by sub-committees, keenly scrutinized by the full education committees, exposed to public criticism in the local press, usually reviewed and revised by the finance committee and the town council, and, lastly, considered by the council itself, elected by the people who have to find the money. Then they go to the Board of Education for approval or disapproval. If all the government expenditure were thus controlled the country's finances would not be in the serious condition they are today."

About the same time that the report was issued Mr. Fisher, president of the Board of Education, wrote a letter to Lord Burnham, chairman of the Joint Salaries Committee, the chief

point of which were that, owing to the financial condition of the country it would not be possible for the Board of Education to commit itself to paying grants on the standard scales "coupled with so short a carry-over" as from a date "so early as April 1, 1921." Still less would this be possible in the cases of authorities which had granted accelerated carry-overs. Moreover, it would be impossible to commit the board to paying grants on the basis of higher expenditure in any area than that involved by Scale 4.

Both panels of the Burnham Committee recognized the full meaning of the menace. On the teachers' side it was felt to be a breach of faith, and one that would be disastrous to the contentment which ought to exist in the schools. On the authorities' side there was the acute dislike of the prospect of a breakdown of the Burnham Committee, and a return to the old haphazard, competitive system of local salary arrangements. The secondary school scales with carry-over as from September last are confirmed, and the teachers in these schools have thus not suffered at all as a result of the difficulty. With regard to the elementary school scales, practically the whole of the original arrangements have emerged untouched. The only point in which there is definite alteration is in respect to the carry-over, which is to consist of three installments of one-third, instead of a half, a quarter and a quarter.

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Maggie on her own initiative, gets an empty box and begins to pick up the extra blocks on the floor, because she thinks that the children have finished building, and she feels responsible for "clearing up." But Carlotta calls out, "My store isn't done. I need more blocks." Then Maggie puts the box down and says, "Well, you put them away, then, when you're through." Then Charles calls to Carlotta, "Give me another block like this one, so I can finish my chimney." Isn't that social training?

There must be flexibility in any school program in order that situations may arise that demand thinking on the part of the children in relation to social situations, and it is this aspect of training that is one of the great values of the modern kindergarten. School people are so accustomed to thinking in terms of finished products they do not always realize that it takes intelligence for a child to express the essential characteristics of the objects about him in blocks, in clay, or in other materials. The modern school is making real progress in breaking up "group domination" in grading children according to their ability, and in making provision for the individual to develop as rapidly as his intelligence will allow.

THE HOME FORUM

"New Moons and Sabbaths"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the chief concerns of the human mind is the establishment of laws and observances. Nowhere is this more observable than in what is called the sphere of religion. The hundreds of religions that have come and gone in the course of recorded history have all centered round the observance of certain acts or the performance of certain ritual. No matter how apparently spiritual and lofty the first visions may have been, they were ever early lost. The inevitable tendency of mortal mind to worship something of its own creating, and to provide for its own safety always, in the end, asserted itself, the development being invariably accompanied by many outward signs of increased devotion and prosperity.

Now there was nothing humanly splendid about the worship and religion of Abraham. There was little enough outwardly to show for the great commanding conviction which compelled him to turn his back on the land and idolatry of his fathers, and go out into the wilderness seeking freedom to worship God. There was absolutely nothing, probably, to show for the momentous vision which came to him so clearly at last when he recognized the perfectibility of man. "And when Abram was ninety years old and nine, the Lord appeared to Abram, and said unto him, I am the Almighty God; walk before me, and be thou perfect." In the religion of Abraham, as the Jews later conceived it, little or nothing was left of this simplicity and reality. Jesus found it just a mass of tradition, tradition which blocked the way, at every point, to the true understanding of God. "Thus have ye made the commandment of God of none effect by your tradition." Mercy and truth were forgotten. The essence of true religion was held to lie in the tithing of mint, anise, and cummin.

In all this, of course, the human or mortal mind was only acting true to type. In the presence of the tremendous spiritual facts as presented in the leadership of Moses, for instance, it was always and inevitably uneasy, but the golden calf was something that it could understand. Every now and again, a great prophet would appear, an Isaiah, a Jeremiah, or an Ezekiel, bringing to the people a more spiritual vision, but such revivals were always followed by a falling back again into old conditions. In place of the simple vision of the one God, expressing itself in caring to do evil and learning to do well, there would come the vain oblations, the

incense, the new moons and sabbaths, the calling of assemblies, the appointed feasts. And the human mind, fearful of thoughts, was seen once again employed in surrounding itself with things.

The story is, of course, just the same after the coming of Christ Jesus. Jesus found himself confronted with the effort to materialize his teaching on all hands, the effort being often most pronounced in those who were in close touch with himself. It was on the eve of the crucifixion that the disciples strove amongst themselves as to which of them "should be accounted the greatest." And yet, all his teaching and all his works had tended to show the supremacy of Spirit and the nothingness of matter. The most cursory examination of the history of Jesus' ministry must bring conviction that he never took material or material conditions or material ordinances into consideration for a moment. He declared emphatically to his disciples on one occasion that the flesh profited nothing and that the only thing that mattered was Spirit. He enjoined no observances on his followers, but he imposed upon them the same supreme test of discipleship that he imposed upon himself. Those that believed on him, he said, should do the works that he did.

"Jesus' history," writes Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page 20 of her book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, "made a new calendar, which we call the Christian era; but he established no ritualistic worship. He knew that men can be baptized, partake of the Eucharist, support the clergy, observe the Sabbath, make long prayers, and yet be sensual and sinful."

Jesus, in other words, knew that all observances amounted to nothing at all in the right direction, but very much in the wrong, and that the only thing that mattered was the demonstration of the truth of being as he taught and demonstrated it. Nevertheless, until the discovery of Christian Science in 1866, scholastic theology had been engaged, not in healing the sick, which Jesus expressly enjoined, but in pursuing those observances and demonstrating those material allegiances which he expressly condemned. The Puritan freed himself from the shackles of Rome only to become the slave to another code of rules.

Christian Science, however, proclaims and explains the end of all merely material worship. In answer to her own question on page 468 of "Science and Health" as to the question, "What is the scientific statement of being?" Mrs. Eddy writes: "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all. Spirit is immortal Truth; matter is mortal error. Spirit is the real and eternal; matter is the unreal and temporal. Spirit is God, and man is His image and likeness. Therefore man is not material; he is spiritual." Here then is perfect freedom. This is the proclamation of Truth. But it demands to be demonstrated. This demonstration involves the destruction of the mortal or human mind, just as the coming of light involves the disappearance of darkness. The human mind is ever on the watch to prevent this destruction, and the method of the ages is ever at hand. False trusts, false allegiances, material ways and means are forever seeking to gain acceptance in the guise of truth. The sure refuge and security is the simple recognition that man is spiritual and not material, owing allegiance only to God. This is the simplicity that is in Christ, and this is Christian Science. "The Christian Scientist," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 20 of the 1901 Message to The First Church of Christ, Scientist, "is alone with his own being and with the reality of things."

The Sea-Shore Forest
And we came to the sea-shore forest, through a long colonnade of pines, where the skies peep in and the sea, with a flitting of silver lines.

From a spring in the long dark grasses two rivulets rise and run the length of their sandy borders where the snake lies coiled in the sun. And the stars of the white narcissus lie over the grass like snow. And beyond in the shadowy places the crimson cyclamens grow. Far up from the wave home under the sea-winds murmuring pass, the branches quiver and creak and the lizard starts in the grass. And we lay in the untrod moss and pillowed our cheeks with flowers. While the sun went over our heads, and we took no count of the hours; from the end of the waving branches and under the cloudless blue, like sunbeams chained for a banner, the threadlike gossamers flew.

So we passed with a sound of singing along to the seaward way, where the sails of the fishermen folk came homeward over the bay.

—Sir Rennell Rodd.

In October

October 17 (1855).—Some of the oaks are now a deep brown red; others are changed to a light green, which at a little distance, especially in the sunshine, looks like the green of early spring. In some trees, different masses of the foliage show each of these hues. Some of the walnut trees have a yet more delicate green. Others are of a bright sunny yellow. —Nathaniel Hawthorne, "American Note-Book."

The Thackerays in Weimar

Fortunately for the lovers of nature, unfortunately for biographers, the dates of the years as they pass are not written up in big letters on the blue vaults overhead, though the seasons themselves are told in turn by

old friend, and then ensued more well-comings and friendly exclamations and quick recognitions on both sides; all benevolently superintended by our Virgil. "And are you both as fond of reading novels as ever?" my father asked. The ladies laughed. "Yes, indeed," they said, and pointed to a boxful of books which had just arrived, with several English novels among them, which they had been un-

It seems actually to flash reader and mount higher, the glow of it creeping down to the shoulders of the mountain, whose base is murky black. Alternately meeting and parting, as if to display the gorgeous spectacle, the clouds roll on, and the peak, now lifted up into infinite height, now thrown back into infinite depths of space, is transfigured. . . . —C. Alice Baker, "A Summer in the Azores."



"The Skaters," from the etching by W. H. W. Bicknell

the clouds and lights and by every waving tree and every country glade. And so, though one remembers the aspect of things, the years are apt to get a little shifted at times, and I cannot quite tell whether it was this year or that one following it, in which we found ourselves still in glorious summer-weather returning home from distant places, and coming back by Germany and by Weimar.

In common with most children, the stories of our father's youth always delighted and fascinated us, and we had often heard him speak of his own early days at college and in Germany, and of his happy stay at Pumpernickel-Weimar, where he went to court and saw the great Goethe. . . . "Good gracious, that looks like—yes, that is Doctor Weissenborn. He is hardly changed a bit," said my father, stopping short for a moment, and then he, too, stepped forward quickly with an outstretched hand, and the old man in turn stopped, stared, frowned. "I am Thackeray, my name is Thackeray," said my father eagerly and shyly as was his way; and after another stare from the doctor, suddenly came a friendly lighting up and exclaiming and welcoming and hand-shaking and laughing, while the pretty white dog leapt up and down, as much interested as we were in the meeting.

"You have grown so gray I did not know you at first," said the doctor in English. And my father laughed, and said he was a great deal grayer now than the doctor himself; then he introduced us to the old man, who shook us gravely by the finger-tips with a certain austere friendliness, and once more turned again with a happy, kind, grin to my father. Yes, he had followed his career with interest; he had heard of him from this man and that man; he had read one of his books, not all. Why had he never sent any? Why had he never come back before? "You must bring your misses and all come and breakfast at my lodging," said Dr. Weissenborn.

"We came back with our friend the doctor and breakfasted with him in his small apartment full of books, at a tiny table drawn to an open window; then after breakfast we sat in the Professor's garden among the nasturtiums. . . . Madame von Goethe was still in Weimar with her sons, and Fraulein von Pogwisch, her sister, was also there. "They will be delighted to see you again," said the Professor. "We will go together, and leave the young misses here till our return." But not so; our father declared we also must be allowed to come. My recollections (according to the wont of such provoking things) here begin to fall me, and in the one particular which is of any interest; for though we visited Goethe's old house I can scarcely remember it at all, only that the doctor said Madame von Goethe had moved. . . . She lived in a handsome house in the town, with a fine staircase running up between straight walls, and leading into a sort of open hall, where, amid a great deal of marble and stateliness, stood two little unpreferring ladies by a big round table piled with many books and papers. The ladies were Madame von Goethe and her sister. Doctor Weissenborn went first and announced an

packing as we came in. Then the sons of the house were sent for,—a kind and friendly and unassuming young man, walking in, and as much interested and pleased to witness their parents' pleasure as we were; they were not handsome, with nothing of their father's noble aspect (as one sees it depicted), but with most charming and courtly ways. One was a painter, the mother told us, the other a musician. And while my father talked to the elder ladies, the young men took us younger ones in hand. They offered to show us the celebrated garden-house. . . . And so it happened that once more we found ourselves being conducted through the little shady wood. But to be walking there with Goethe's family, with his grandsons and their mother. . . . To be going to his favorite resort where so much of his time was spent; to hear him so familiarly quoted and spoken of as something like seeing the skirts of his dressing-gown just waving before us. And at the age that I was then, impressions are so vivid that I have always all my life had a vague feeling of having been in Goethe's presence. We seemed to find something of it everywhere, most of all in the little garden-house, in the bare and simple room where he used to write. One of the kind young men went to the window and showed us something on the pane. What it was I know not clearly, but I think it was the great name written with a diamond. . . . There was a certain simple dignity and hospitality in it all which seems to belong to all the traditions of hospitable Weimar, and my father's pleasure and happy emotion gave a value and importance to every tiny detail of that short but happy time."

—Anne Thackeray Ritchie.

The Pennoned Pines

Throughout the soft and sunlit day

The pennoned pines, in strict array,

Stand grim and silent, gaunt and gray.

But when the blast of winter keen,

They whisper each to each, and lean

Like comrades with a bond between.

—Julia Mathilde Lippmann.

The Ideal Traveler

"There is a sense, of course, in

which all true books are books of

travel." So writes the traveler, whom,

of all others, he that goes forth with

eyes eager to see, would choose for

his companion. Modestine was a happy

animal, if she had but known it.

"Treasure Island" is a good book, but

seems almost a pity, that any one who

can describe real life thoroughly well

should ever do anything else. There

are so many who can fly—a little; so

few who know how to talk, or how to

manage a boat in print. Here is at

last a writer of fiction, whose journey-

ing is something more than an in-

ferior episode in his novels. He is

himself his own best hero; we would

rather know what he thinks and feels,

we would rather hear what he grieved,

amused, endangered him, than any

thing else that he can tell us. Dickens,

who could make a hero, tragic or

comic, out of any one, had not this

faculty, or had it not in perfection.

In the Italian notes, for instance, we

cannot but feel that he would rather

be telling, and we would much rather

be hearing, a story. Either he bored

himself, or else he did not pay us the

compliment of being quite frank with

us, and put on spectacles, when he

wanted to see things for the public.

So, too, Scott's diary, deeply interest-

ing when he speaks of himself in pri-

vate, becomes positively dull when he

takes a voyage—I suppose, because he

then wrote consciously for others.

Stevenson is very matter-of-fact

about his mental experiences. Ap-

parently—

He thinks it something less than vain.

What has been done, to do again.

All roads; it is said, lead to Rome;

but Robert Louis's do not. He goes to

odd little out-of-the-way places, and

he goes in queer ways of his own, that

are not in the least dangerous or ex-

traordinary, but only very amusing.

He takes a donkey or a canoe. The

deliberate cheerfulness with which he

surmounts every difficulty rises uncon-

sciously to the level of courage, and

the reader is surprised and altogether

delighted to find that, while he thought

he was merely laughing, he is really

admiring. And then Stevenson has

plucked out the heart of the matter:

"To travel hopefully," says he, "is bet-

ter than to arrive." —Mary E. Col-

ridge.

The Sea-Blue Bird of March

When rosy plumets tuff the larch.

And rarely pipes the mounted

thrush;

Or underneath the barren bush

Flits by the sea-blue bird of March:

.

—Tennyson.

The Second Party of Discovery

While waiting aboard the Mayflower for the setting out of a second party of discovery, there was no time wasted. To save both weight and space, they had bought all their tools without handles, knowing that there

a door, and a hole in the top served as a chimney. The fireplace was in the middle, and sleeping-mats were laid about. Inside were wooden bowls, trays, and dishes, and a sort of basket made of "crab-shells wrought together," probably the shells of horse-shoe crabs, for ordinary crab-shells would be very fragile. Bundles of sashes and bags showed the raw material for making the mats. The white men helped themselves to what they wanted, and then returned to the shore, where they met the shallop and were carried back to their ship. —From "Captain Myles Standish," by Tudor Jenks.

Who Is the Honest Man?

Who is the honest man?
He that doth still and strongly good pursue,
To God, his neighbor, and himself most true;
Whom neither force nor fawning can
Unpin, or wrench from giving all their due.

Whose honesty is not
So loose or easy, that a ruffling wind
Can blow away, or glittering look it
blind;
Who rides his sure and even trot,
While the world now rides by, now
lags behind;

Who, when the great trials come,
Nor seeks nor shuns them; but doth
calmly stay,
Till he the thing and the example
weigh;
All being brought into a sum,
What place or person calls for, he
doth pay.

Whom none can work or woo
To use in anything a trick or sleight;
For above all things he abhors deceit:
His words, and works, and fashions
too,
All of a piece, and all are clear and
straight.

—George Herbert.

Colour and Light

To get colour and light is the great thing. The difficulty is to get them both. Turner, in his Italian landscapes, enhanced the colour of his sky by a dark pine-tree in the foreground, sacrificing the colour of the tree for the sake of accentuating its value and warmth; and the old landscape-painter's device of a brown tree is used for the same end—to make the blue of the sky and distance more luminous and beautiful. This is also the reason for the dark-brown foreground—usual in old landscapes; and our eye is not arrested by the tree or the dark foreground, but goes past it to the point of the picture. —George Clausen.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1921

EDITORIALS

Dr. Wiley and Dr. Palmer

THERE is an adage, known to every one, and as old as the hills, almost, "When thieves fall out, honest men get their dues." And there is the equally ancient query, which has nothing whatever to do with the adage, there being, of course, not the slightest connection or relation between the two, "When the doctors disagree, who shall decide?" That it may be made perfectly plain to those who may refuse to admit that, as between a somewhat homely statement of fact and a purely hypothetical question, particular reference being had to the apparently positive declaration quoted and to the still unanswered interrogative following it, there is no actual or implied connection, circumstantial and possibly convincing statements of fact will be presented. There should be no tendency to dispute the truth of the adage. Thieves do fall out, and it is not unusual that by this common process, exemplified in selfishness, greed, jealousy, and a desire for revenge, conspiracies, plots, organized lawlessness, and even high crimes and misdemeanors, long practiced in secret or under subsidized protection of those whose duty it is to enforce the law, are disclosed and checked. It is axiomatic that crime, in whatever form it is committed or practiced, must sooner or later reveal and thus destroy itself. No better example, for the purpose of illustration, could be found than that presented in the United States today in what has seemed to be the almost unhindered violation of the prohibition enforcement law. Honest citizens have stood aghast while an outlawed traffic has been carried on in ever-increasing volume in all the larger cities and in many of the towns and villages of the land. Honest public officials, prosecutors, judges, and legislators have been forced to sit by while dishonest public officials, bribed or stultified, have made a mockery of the law. An army of former bartenders, legislated out of a disgraceful occupation at a time when there was honest work for every man who would work, captained and succored by wealthy distillers and brewers, enlisted in a guerrilla warfare, which began in a somewhat desultory sniping campaign, the more adventurous occasionally taking a pot-shot at a particularly weak place in the defenses.

Right at that point in the campaign the forces of law and order, as they choose to call themselves, made a serious tactical blunder. They rested upon the comforting assumption that the Prohibition Enforcement Law, being a federal enactment, would become effective by its own weight and authority. They pointed proudly to a record of what they claimed to be complete enforcement of the revenue laws of the land through many preceding years. They professed to believe that the people engaged in the liquor traffic, if not predisposed to an observance of the law, had been tamed and, as it were, domesticated. They closed their eyes to the fact, known to every person who would admit it, that the saloon, the distillery, the brewery, and those responsible for them, never obeyed the spirit of the law. They apparently chose to forget that every form of commercialized vice, every so-called industry or occupation which is permitted to operate under police protection, systematically and habitually violates the law to the extent which business policy permits.

And so it came about that those who had nothing but contempt for the law found it increasingly easy to break it. Every cunning device which they could invent was employed, with the result that a veritable flood of stolen liquors, illicit concoctions worse than poison, and contraband cargoes from Canada and Mexico, and from across the oceans have been secretly retailed and consumed. The saloon, as such, is not the offender. The open door does not afford just the protection desired for the traffic being carried on. But its satellites, its minions, its panderers, are doing the dirty work of those higher up. All have grown brave and somewhat aggressive because of their success in evading the punishment they know they deserve. But the brewery has not received its share of the gains. It has been left out, simply because it was too cumbersome and unwieldy. No self-respecting bootlegger would think for a moment of loading himself down with beer in bottles or in kegs. It would be hazardous and unprofessional. Something had to be done, however, to let the breweries in. They had helped in the unsuccessful fight to have the law nullified by legal processes. They had given aid and comfort in many ways to the hapless distilleries, the outlawed saloons, and their soft-footed guerrillas. They demanded a share of the spoils.

Here it was that the house of cards so deftly and craftily constructed by the lawbreakers fell. And here is where there seems to be a very definite connection between the adage and the narrative. But still the adaptation or application of the query must not be presumed, much less forced. Unless the connection is perfectly logical it must not be permitted. The reasonable rule of analysis and deduction must be observed. At any rate, a way had to be provided by which the breweries could get their share. No practical way could be devised, apparently, for the profitable bootlegging of beer, so the somewhat extravagant demand was made that its sale be authorized. The law, which seemed to be forever in the way, provided no method, as in the case of some of the distilled beverages, and thus whatever was to be done must be accomplished by arbitrary action. At this juncture Dr. Palmer was called in. He, it was believed, was the one to write the needed prescription. It was no trouble for him at all. He immediately placed the brewery not only on a parity with the distillery, but far above it in point of advantage. By a rather extraordinary process of argument he sought to make beer easily available, despite the law, by permitting his brother doctors to prescribe it, upon his indorsement, in any quantities they might choose.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, known widely as a chemist and pure food expert, does not agree with Dr. Palmer. At least the query and the narrative are correlated. Dr.

Wiley points out the enormous advantages which Dr. Palmer's ruling would give the breweries over the distilleries and the bootleggers, and thus inferentially forecasts the wrecking of the whole flimsy structure on a submerged rock. But he does more than this, though more may not be necessary. He takes issue with Dr. Palmer, even attacking the basis of the latter's professional deductions. Dr. Wiley says it is preposterous to claim that beer is in any way advantageous, either as a food or as a therapeutic. He says, "There is no single investigation by any competent person that will support the contention that beer, or alcohol in any form for that matter, has food value or elements that are helpful." As to who shall decide, in this matter of unquestioned disagreement, it seems quite probable that the question might safely be left to the people and to the courts. Surely the greedy conspirators against the law have gone beyond the limits of reason and decency. In their selfishness and their wanton disregard of the expressed wishes of society they seem to have fallen upon themselves, while the flimsy structure which they have reared has fallen about their ears.

The Lord Privy Seal

THE enforced retirement of Mr. Bonar Law from the government, and from the House of Commons for some little time, will be a great personal blow to Mr. Lloyd George, though politically the effect may not be immediately apparent. Coming as it does on top of the resignation of Mr. Philip Kerr, who is the Prime Minister's great support amongst private secretaries, it will mean a personal and political wrench of no slight magnitude. Mr. Kerr goes because so brilliant a thinker as the joint editor of "The Round Table" could not be expected to go on forever without seeking a career of his own. Mr. Bonar Law goes at the imperative command of his doctor. Downing Street will be somewhat different in the immediate future, and no man will be more aware of this than the Prime Minister.

The truth is that Mr. Bonar Law is not only the most loyal of Mr. Lloyd George's political allies, but in some ways the most sagacious. If Mr. Gardiner ever reads the old sketches which he contributed to the "Daily News," when he was editor, he must be surprised at the faultiness of many of his own judgments, and of none of these judgments has he less reason to be proud than that in which he summed up the then leader of the opposition. Mr. Bonar Law is a shy man, and by no means a brilliant man; but behind this shyness is an unswerving tenacity of purpose, whilst the lack of brilliancy obscures a shrewd judgment and an extraordinary power of argument. Mr. Gardiner made the incredible mistake of judging Mr. Bonar Law by his weaknesses instead of his qualities. It was an instance of prejudice which he exhibited in more than one of his sketches.

Curiously enough, the Unionist Party made something of the same mistake as Mr. Gardiner when it elected Mr. Bonar Law to lead it. Mr. Balfour, tired of the exertion of keeping the party ship off the rocks, had permitted himself to be dethroned from the party leadership. But the party was quite unable to choose a new leader. Split into two sections, one of which was for making Mr. Long king, and the other for setting the crown on the head of Mr. Austen Chamberlain, it was driven into a compromise, and the compromise was Mr. Bonar Law. A little while later it exhibited its sense of its own sagacity by its tumultuous applause of Mr. Balfour, on the day when he returned to the House, and came suddenly to the front opposition bench, from behind the Speaker's chair. It must have been a curious sensation for Mr. Bonar Law, but his tenacity proved equal to the occasion, and Mr. Balfour showed not the slightest ambition to supersede him or even to make things difficult for him. When the war came, Mr. Bonar Law was, of course, in opposition, but the Coalition Government soon drew him back into the Ministry, and from that day to this his old political foe has known no more loyal supporter than the leader of the Unionist Party.

The question of immediate interest, however, is to what extent the withdrawal of Mr. Bonar Law's presence from the House and the government will affect the loyalty of the Unionists to the Prime Minister. To some extent the Unionist Party is already in revolt. Lord Hugh Cecil and Lord Robert Cecil have crossed the floor to the front opposition bench, where they can sit, as privy councillors, without severing their political painters. Mr. Long also has retired from the government, and there is an unquestionable restlessness amongst the younger men. If Mr. Bonar Law retains his leadership of the party, his influence will undoubtedly be cast on Mr. Lloyd George's side, but should he retire it is difficult to say who the new leader will be. It is not particularly likely that Mr. Balfour could be induced to reassume the labors and responsibilities of the position, and the new leader might be a politician who anything but shared the views of Mr. Balfour or Mr. Bonar Law with regard to the Coalition. It is because of this that Mr. Bonar Law's retirement introduces a factor of uncertainty into the political atmosphere. The thing which Mr. Lloyd George's enemies have failed to accomplish, by direct or indirect means, has been brought into the cycle of possibilities by the demands of Mr. Bonar Law's doctors. The immediate future will prove whether the political wind shows any sign of veering or not. But it is not difficult to understand why, with the loss of his lieutenant added to his other difficulties, the Prime Minister should have exhibited an unusual emotion in announcing the retirement of the Lord Privy Seal.

Agitation in India

IN no other country, perhaps, is the effect of education so rapid and so remarkable as in India. Whilst the great mass of India is, as it has been for centuries, utterly illiterate, the educated Indian, using that phrase in its loosest sense, is intensely vocal. The East Indian, the Bengali especially, is a born agitator, and, equipped with the rudiments of a western education, he is often invincible amongst his own people. His audience is, for the most part, entirely uncritical. He can, and does say

anything he pleases, without any fear of successful contradiction, and, given a special aptitude for that kind of thing, he can, for a time, sweep whole districts off their feet.

Now the great difficulty in the path of the student from the West seeking to understand India is just this so-called educated East Indian. To the outside world he represents India, and the outside world is too often betrayed into the belief that the rest of India is like him. The truth is, however, that educated East India is most emphatically not India. The really educated Indian is the hope of the country, but the really educated East Indian is, at present, in a minute minority. The problem, therefore, with which the British Government in India is faced is how to deal with the political agitator so as to prevent him exploiting to his own ends the ignorance of the masses, and yet leave the way open for the just political education of the people as a whole.

The typical East Indian agitator is no ordinary agitator. As one writer recently expressed it in the columns of this paper, the majority of prominent agitators are utterly dishonest; they are "out for themselves and not for their country." Their cynical policy is to incite the ignorant lower classes to all manner of outrage, in the expectation that, if only the repression which must follow be carried far enough, the hand of the government will at length be forced, and that under some system of home rule they will have access to unlimited power. With very few exceptions these agitators are not leaders. They seldom appear prominently in any upheaval, much preferring to remain in the background, and to effect their purpose through others. Nowhere is this more noticeable than it is today amongst the students of Bengal. The non-cooperation movement, which received such a severe setback at the recent elections to the new councils, has, it appears, broken out afresh, and, as the result of some violent agitation, has been carried to extreme lengths in some of the eastern schools and universities. Students have not only abandoned their studies, but in some cases have lain for hours in front of the examination halls so as to prevent examinations being held. The only sufferers from such a line of conduct must, in the nature of things, be the students themselves.

The situation is difficult and serious. Nevertheless, signs are not wanting that the Extremists have already overreached themselves. The more extreme the Extremist, the more sure the appeal of the Moderate, and, whilst the program of the Moderate leaves much to be desired, it does appear to contemplate the achievement of reforms along recognized lines. This at any rate is so much to the good.

Cutting Teachers' Salaries

THE recent demand of the Mayor of Springfield, Massachusetts, that there should be a straight cut of \$70,000 in the school budget, coupled with the intimation that the increases of salaries lately assured, under contract, to the school-teachers of the city should not be allowed, is a move which cannot be permitted to pass unnoticed. It is not a case of doubt whether Springfield, or any other city in the United States, or in any other country, is spending too much on education. It is quite certain that no city is paying its teachers too highly. The teaching profession has had a hard fight for existence. All down the ages the tendency has been to pay the teacher as little as possible. The fullest advantage has ever been taken of the fact that the art of teaching is one which makes an irresistible appeal to certain people, and that such people will teach, no matter how little they may receive for their services. Then, too, there have always been a great multitude of camp followers hanging on loosely to the army of real teachers, and those who have known nothing about education, and maybe cared less, have always been ready to engage one of these where the cost of the teacher threatened to be too high. Is it not a fact today that in nine out of the forty-eight states of the Union, more than 80 per cent of the rural teachers have never had as much as two years of education beyond what they received in the high school?

Well, the last few years have taught the world a great deal about education, amongst other things how dangerous is a smattering, but how necessary and beneficial a thing is true education. In order to secure this true education, a good teacher is essential, and the world is beginning to find out that to be sure of the good teacher it must be prepared to pay for his services. Such a recognition, however, of the facts of the case is still very far indeed from being general. In Great Britain, the Burnham report, which provided for the raising of teachers' salaries throughout the country, has had to run the gantlet of the most hostile criticism, in spite of the fact that the maximum salaries awarded do not place the teacher in even as good a position as he was in before the war. In Great Britain, too, the desirability of reducing expenditure on education has occupied a foremost place in the demands for economy which are being so justly made everywhere where public expenditure is concerned. Those, however, who really understand the situation, who recognize the simple fact that investment in education is one of the most profitable investments it is possible for a country or a community to make, are resisting, and for the most part successfully, all attempts to hold up, or cripple, the work of development.

The world as a whole still stands in sore need of a revaluation of values where the question of the payment of teachers is concerned, and the first step toward juster views is undoubtedly the recognition of the fact that the higher salaries now being paid to teachers are not to be appraised on any comparison with the salaries paid a few years ago. Quite apart from the enormous advances made in the cost of living, the fact must be remembered that the standard of payment has always been shamefully low, and that the teacher today is only just beginning to come into his own. The policy, therefore, of the Mayor of Springfield, quite apart from the fact that, if followed, it would involve a simple breach of contract, is an impossible policy. It is, therefore, particularly welcome to find that the Springfield School Board has pledged itself to uphold the rights of the teachers, and

thus prevent that impairment in educational efficiency which would inevitably result from compliance with the Mayor's demands.

Editorial Notes

FREDERIC HARRISON would save the "antique, unique, abnormal" British Empire by renaming it the "Union of Commonwealths," with George V as Hereditary Chief. Thus, for kingship, which decidedly suffered under a cloud at the time of the armistice, the eminent English publicist and historian would substitute a title smacking of the tribe and the American plains, cutting completely adrift from the Victorian and Edwardian ideals and the bygone genealogical jumble that attaches to the Electress Sophia. King George, not as a king, but as of the "House of Windsor," is presumably Mr. Harrison's ideal and remedy with which to placate a democracy of the future that may "know" no king. With the monarchist idea badly shaken all round, he is taking time apparently by the forelock. Since, however, King George neither rules nor governs, it might be said that any such change in title would probably "leave him cool."

MR. HUGH STINNES is apparently causing some concern in French political circles. He is reputed to be the wealthiest man in Germany, and the sources of his wealth are drawn in a great measure from the industrial regions of Rhineland. So the operations of the Allies in that quarter come into close juxtaposition with the operations of Mr. Stinnes. Mr. Stinnes has a dour look, and the Allies are said to have many misgivings as to what his intentions may be. But there is this to be said of this steel, coal, newspaper and shipping magnate: His ideas are not of the romantic Siegfriedian order. Mr. Stinnes would not, presumably, like a Hohenzollern, rejoice in the clash of arms; he would not delight in the pageantry of conquest and plunge the world into conflict to gratify his taste for it. Indeed nothing of romance, wholesome or otherwise, has yet been detected in Mr. Stinnes' methods. He has not, like some other men of wealth, turned from money-making to patronize art, to organize social improvements, or to found libraries. All his efforts seem to have been concentrated in amassing wealth, and that at an alarming rate. It should, therefore, not be impossible for experts in business methods to estimate the further projects of this singular man.

ITALY has been credited lately with being less proud of her ancient glories than of her modern factories. There used to be a resentment among Italians against the convenient habit of German novelists of writing the finis of the happy hero and heroine in an ideal Italian setting. "United Italy is something more than a land of romance!" they would exclaim. And then they would talk of the new country of astounding industrial progress which the tourist rarely glanced at in his eagerness to get sight of its medieval and ancient treasures. Italian sensitiveness on the point is, of course, comprehensible, but to ask a tourist to pit a Giotto against a certain kind of automobile is to ask him to be what he is not, a commercial investigator. Italy must continue to live by the tourist, and the present attempt to deprive him of the advantages which low exchange gives the American or the British visitor may end the career of the layer of the golden eggs. "Fewer hotels and more factories!" is a praiseworthy appeal, but if the American has to pay five times and the Englishman four times more for an article than the native pays, Italy may soon find herself without any tourists at all.

LABOR is facing an attempt to reduce wages. Is it surprising that such a proposal must immediately suggest to the workers an attempt to thrust them back into their old condition of life? It suggests that they are again to be treated as chattels of their employers rather than as fellow servants with them of the community, and it gives ground for resentful suspicion. This is the opinion of Viscount Haldane, and he considers that what the workers lack today is contentment, a contentment which can be obtained only through education. Viscount Haldane does not agree that because wages are at their present level British employers cannot compete with goods produced by workers in other lands. "If a man cannot make his business pay," he continues, "it is frequently his own fault, and before he thinks of making money by reducing the wages of his workers he might with advantage ask himself whether he ought not to reduce his own wages." It is refreshing to find a statesman with the standing of Viscount Haldane coming forward in support of Labor's renaissance.

COMMERCIAL travelers in the United States have adopted a novel method of forcing upon the attention of hotel proprietors their belief that rates for rooms and meals are in many cases exorbitant. Their plan is to call at the hotel desk as patrons, ask for prices, and, when these seem unreasonable, to tell the proprietor so and then walk out. This might appear an ineffective way of bringing about a reduction of rates, but it should be understood that there are 600,000 salesmen traveling over the country, and that organized action has been decided upon. A letter signed by representatives of several national associations has been sent to members, which says that, when exorbitant rates are demanded, "your complaint must be made to the hotel proprietor, and he must be given to understand that you and the members of your craft intend to refuse to pay them."

DEAN INGE was judged at Cambridge to have earned once again his title of "gloomy," by his recent speech at the Union, on a subject of his own proposing "That Democracy as a Form of Government Has No Future." For him the lesson of history appeared to be that democracy, having failed in the past, might fairly be expected to fail in the future. But to the youth of Cambridge the lesson seemed to read differently. They preferred to apply the advice that, having failed, it is always a good plan to try again. Indeed, one of them maintained that the trial had not yet been made, since the genuine article had never been tried. So that for the 27th time the issue of the debate seemed to turn on the definition of the word "democracy."